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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cooler, fresh west to north winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock strong

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Reports from Ladysmith, Natal, state that an all-day fight was in progress yesterday to the west of that town. It is said that the Free State burghers, moving from Van Reenan's Pass to attack Ladysmith, encountered a force of British cavalry. The Boer advance to the south continues through Natal, large forces passing down from Ingagan and Vryheid. The native tribes are becoming uneasy, and an outbreak is regarded as not unlikely. Delayed dispatches from Pretoria report the success of Boer operations against Mafeking. The Boers claim that a white flag was hoisted over the town. The British camp at Ramathlabama, north of Mafeking, is reported captured. The Queen has notified the House of Commons that she will call out the militia and the reserves. This will make over 130,000 men available. The House has been asked to vote 35,000 additional regulars and £10,000,000 more, making the total for the army over $150,000,000. In a debate in the Commons, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt charged Mr. Chamberlain with responsibility for the war, and said there was no need to reject the Transvaal's offer, as Great Britain had done. Gen. Pio del Pilar, a Filipino commander, has offered to Gen. Otis to surrender Aguinaldo and the insurgent army for the sum of $500,000. President Andrade of Venezuela will be forced to accept the rebel terms made by Gen. Castro, although he desires to continue fighting. Kaiser Wilhelm, on the occasion of the launching of a German warship yesterday, said that Germany needed a strong fleet, and deplored the fact that the growth of commerce had been retarded by want of ships. Ambassador White yesterday said that the work of the Joint Commission had removed all ill feeling between the powers in the Samoan matter. William F. Whitehouse of Newport will on Oct. 21 start from London with a party of Englishmen to explore Abyssinia. The French Minister of Colonies has received an official dispatch stating that Capts. Voulet and Chanoine, whose command massacred Lieut Col. Klobb and his forces, were killed by their own men. The Austrian Reichsrath has reassembled. Count Clary, in his speech, said the Government would remain neutral as between the different parties. Rainstorms in Italy washed away several houses and three people were killed by lightning. It is officially announced that Kaiser Wilhelm will start for England Nov. 11.—Pages 1, 5, and 7.

Page 1.

The Shamrock took aboard yesterday 3,383 pounds more of ballast, increasing her water-line length by over a foot. As a result she will have to allow Columbia over sixteen seconds in to-day's race.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward made a report yesterday to the American Missionary Association at Binghamton, N. Y., on the school system of Puerto Rico and the religious conditions in the island. The former he found deplorable and the latter bad.

Page 2.

The City Club last night adopted a report indorsing the Fusion Anti-Tammany ticket.

The committee of the Republican county convention yesterday notified the nominees of the county fusion ticket. Ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly made a long speech of acceptance.

Page 3.

The Postmaster General has sent out a warning to all Postmasters against the levy of political assessments.

Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and John E. Redmond, who are to speak in behalf of the Parnell Monument Fund, arrived at this port yesterday.

Abraham Levy, counsel for Harris P. Berwald, who had Marcus A. and David Bettman arrested for the conversion of $41,000, said yesterday that some big banks in the city were heavy losers by the operations of the late firm of Stettheimer & Bettman.

J. Frederick Dunlap of Philadelphia is dying in St. Vincent's Hospital from a fracture of the skull received yesterday in Carroll's Hotel, Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. The only man with him at the time he received his injuries says he fell down stairs, and the police have accepted his story.

William J. Bryan yesterday spoke at Louisville, pleading for support for Goebel and condemning the Government's policy. In reply to Gov. Brown he said that, even if the Democratic Convention did wrong, that wrong would not be corrected by electing a Republican Governor.

Page 4.

Prof. A. T. Hadley, Yale's new President, was inaugurated yesterday.

Gov. Roosevelt at Albany yesterday delivered an address to the New York Assembly for Mothers.

Page 5.

A banquet was given last night at the Catholic Club in honor of the Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, chaplain of the Olympia. Father Reaney denied American soldiers had desecrated churches in the Philippines.

The President made the last speech of his tour at Youngstown, Ohio, yesterday, and after attending his nephew's wedding and a public reception left shortly after 10 o'clock for Pittsburg, on his way to Washington.

Page 6.

Anti-Imperialist Congress at Chicago issued a declaration of principles.

Col. William C. Church announced yesterday the list of the twenty-five men chosen for the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee for the perpetuation of the Dewey arch.

Page 7.

The National Carriage and Harness Dealers' Association held an open session yesterday at the Grand Central Palace.

Minister Wu Ting Fang, in addressing the Commercial Congress at Philadelphia yesterday, said that every industry in the Philippines would suffer if Chinese were excluded.

A panic was caused in a Brooklyn tenement yesterday by the explosion of gases in an empty whisky barrel. One man was badly burned, and his wife and child thrown against a wall and stunned.

Page 8.

Members of the Medico-Legal Society, at its dinner last night, praised French law and lamented the need of a Court of Cassation here.

The Central Board of Education has decided to ask the Corporation Counsel for an opinion on the legality of the disputed pay rolls of teachers in the Borough of Brooklyn.

A Bellevue Hospital ambulance, while answering a hurry call yesterday afternoon, was smashed between a lumber truck and a trolley car on Second Avenue, just above Thirty-fourth Street. Dr. Jenks, the surgeon, though cut and bruised, climbed out and went on to his call."

Page 11.

The proposal to reduce the bond of the rapid transit contractor will be opposed by Ogden Mills and other property owners.

Page 14.

The third sale of the real estate holdings of the late Amos R. Eno, held yesterday in the Trinity Building Salesroom, realized $2,316,250.

Robert E. L. Howe, Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Department of Taxes and Assessments in Brooklyn, yesterday resigned, as a request for more help in his office had been refused.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
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Weather Report.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 9.
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Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

Gen. Lee Is to Come Home.

HAVANA, Oct 18.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will start for the United States on Saturday on a thirty days' leave of absence.

Take the Fall River Line steel steamer PLYMOUTH for the Yacht Races; rate, $2.00.—Adv.

Golden Rod, Muenchener, Bottled at the brewery, $1.25 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Otto Huber Brewery, Manhattan Office, Hotel Metropole. Telephone 2902 38th St.—Adv.

AN ALL-DAY FIGHT IN WESTERN NATAL

Burghers Moving on Ladysmith Encounter British Cavalry.

BOER ADVANCE TO THE SOUTH

Forces Passing Down from Ingagan and Vryheid.

British War Office Reports Their Movements—Railroad from Dundee to De Jaager's Drift Cut—Town of Aliwal North Deserted.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 18.—The British cavalry patrols have been in action at Acton Homes and Bester's Station, about sixteen miles out. The action began about 10 o'clock, and is still in progress this evening. A number of casualties have been reported. Supports are leaving the camp and expect to fight to-morrow.

It is stated that the enemy's scouts are almost in touch with the outposts at Glencoe. The Boers are working around both sides with the idea of getting south of Ladysmith and attacking in force, with the co-operation of Commandant Gen. Joubert.

At Glencoe, the British patrol covered a wide area in order to prevent outflanking, and were subjected to a hot fire in persistent skirmishing. Gen. Sir George Stewart White is quite prepared to offer battle, and the camp is pleased at the prospect of striking a definite blow.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A considerable engagement is expected in the vicinity of Ladysmith to-day. The combined advance of Boers and Free State troops in this direction has been executed with not inconsiderable skill and shows a clear appreciation of the British position. Gen. Sir George Stewart White has 12,000 men and 46 guns available, besides a considerable force of volunteers, to hold Ladysmith, and no anxiety is felt on his account, for the Natal country where the engagement is expected is fairly open, and, although the work of moving them will be difficult, the guns are likely to do good work.

The havoc the Boers are making with the railway and telegraph lines will seriously impede the movements of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller's army corps. There are conflicting reports as to whether the Boers have or have not occupied Helpmakaar. According to the best accounts the rumor that they have done so is untrue; but if the Boers have succeeded in this manoeuvre they are completely around the right of Gen. Sir George Stewart White's position and will be able either to attack him at an advantage or to move down into Natal behind him.

The Daily News points this out and seems to think that if the Boers work their way through Zulu territory or Basutoland, the natives ought to be permitted to exact respect for their own territory.

The country is not favorable for Boer tactics, and it will be very difficult for them to avoid the exposure of their flanks to attack by a vigorous and mobile enemy already occupying useful positions; that is, supposing they really mean to fight and not merely to attempt to draw Gen. White further out with a view of surrounding him.

Gen. White has a large body of excellent cavalry which will be put to good use.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Ladysmith says no newspaper representatives are allowed to proceed from there either to Bester's Station or Acton Homes, and adds that Gen. Joubert's forces are moving against Glencoe and Bester's Station on the Harrismith-Lynch line.

According to the same authority, some volunteers who had just come into Ladysmith from Bester's Station and Acton Homes before the dispatch was sent, reported that 300 Boers tried ineffectually to cut off small parties of British troops, but the Natal men were too wary to be caught and retired firing. The enemy as usual hid themselves behind hills and rocks and in gullies, but were unable to advance. They used cannon against the British riflemen, who, nevertheless, maintained a stout resistance.

The firing was very heavy. The country about Acton Homes being more open, the British mounted volunteers there are retiring upon Dewdrop. Two thousand Boers were engaged at Acton Homes and rather fewer at Bester's Station. It is reported that the enemy there is hemmed in and suffering severely.

The Daily Telegraph, commenting upon the foregoing dispatch from its correspondent, says it is difficult to understand the references to Glencoe and Bester's Station, except upon the theory that Commandant Gen. Joubert is dividing his forces.

The War Office yesterday issued the following statement:

"News has been received from Gen. Sir George Stewart White, the General commanding in Natal, that the anticipated movement of Boer forces across the Drakensberg, already reported from several quarters, was likely to be continued on Oct. 17, in which case some of them might be expected to arrive at Boaan Bank that night and probably to come into contact with our cavalry between Ladysmith and the passes of the Drakensberg.

"On the north the Boer forces from Ingagane are advancing, accompanied by a few batteries of artillery.

"On the Buffalo River the Boers from Vryheid are moving toward Vant's and Rorke's Drifts.

"Our cavalry remain in observation and report movements in the Orange Free State. The Basutos are said to manifest an attitude hostile to the Boers, and they may neutralize a certain number of the Boer forces."

A dispatch from Ladysmith says that a letter was brought to the British pickets by Boer cyclists bearing a white flag, signed by the Newcastle Magistrate and sent by Commandant Gen. Joubert, stating that the Britishers who remain in Newcastle are all well.

PRETORIA, Oct. 17.—Gen. Jan. H. M. Kock, second in command of the Boer forces, is still at Ingogo. He has cannon commanding Bothas and Linnet Passes, and has cut the railway between Dundee and De Jaager's Drift.

Several Transvaal commandoes are moving toward the Biggarsberg Mountains, to the south of Glencoe.

The Transvaal officials at Komati Poort assert that large quantities of explosives were found on the railway there. The culprits were fired upon, but escaped.

The telegraph Superintendent at Heidelburg, Transvaal, reports that on Sunday night a balloon passed over Nigel, in the direction of Standerton.

The report current at Delagoa Bay that 6,000 Boers have been repulsed at Newcastle is false.

Commandant Gen. Joubert has arrived at Newcastle, Natal. He found only a hundred men there when he entered the town.

In spite of the severe strain, the health of President Krüger continues good.

GLENCOE CAMP, Oct. 19.—Several commandoes which were advancing with the main body from Newcastle on Dundee are marching to join a large force stationed at Doornberg, near Landman's Drift, twelve miles east of Dundee.

Two Boer spies were caught in the camp this morning.

NATIVES BECOMING UNEASY.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Daily News' Ladysmith correspondent, telegraphing on Tuesday, says he learns that the discontent in Swaziland is taking a form hostile to the Boers, who quitted Bremersdorf precipitately. According to this correspondent, the Boers dread a Swazi rising, and most of the Dutch settlers in that country are preparing to leave, having already sent their wives and families in the Transvaal.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News says, in a dispatch dated Tuesday, that large numbers of Basutos employed on various works in the Cape Town district are returning to Basutoland.

According to a special dispatch from Durban, Natal, the Zulus are arming with assegais. Chief Dinizulu says he is unable to restrain them.

A new and serious element in the military situation is the rising of the warlike tribe of Basutos, under Chief Mcheko, against the Orange Free State.

The British must keep the Basutos quiet, and the paramount Chief Lerothodi has thus far behaved well. Reports are current, however, that the other chiefs may follow the example of Mcheko.

LADYSMITH, Natal, Oct. 17.—A native tribe in Zululand, whose cattle had been raided by Boers, applied to Gen. Sir George Stewart White, the British commander in Natal, for permission to make armed resistance. Gen. White refused their request, as he is opposed to the use of colored auxiliaries in the coming struggle.

The native tribe of Barolongs, under Chief Wessels, is said to be co-operating in the defence of Mafeking, undertaking outpost duty.

BRITISH TOWN DESERTED.

ALIWAL NORTH, Oct. 17.—The town is now deserted and the railway has been cut. The Dutch farmers are quitting their farms. Several prominent British, residents have been warned to leave, as there is danger in remaining, but this does not alarm the loyalists, who calmly await events. The Boers are now close to the town. A force of six police guards the frontier bridge.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—With regard to Norval's Pont it appears that the Cape Railway officials destroyed the bridge on their line on the Orange Free State side and then abandoned the station.

THE ATTACK ON MAFEKING.

Delayed Dispatches from Pretoria Report Success of Boer Operations —British Camp Captured.

PRETORIA, Oct. 16.—The Boers continue to close in upon Mafeking and to destroy the railway north and south of the town.

Among the prisoners captured at Lobatsi was the Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr. He has since been released.

Gen. Cronje, after warning the women and children to leave Mafeking, opened fire upon the town with cannon this afternoon.

No response was made.

The first lot of military prisoners is expected here to-morrow evening.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 18.—The Volkssten, the Boer official organ at Pretoria, gives the following account of the occupation of the British camp at Ramathlabama, just north of Mafeking:

"The British camp at Ramathlabama has been captured and sacked by Gen. Cronje after severe fighting. Many burghers were killed or wounded. The British loss is not known."

The Volkssten adds that "success has thus far everywhere attended the burghers," although it admits that, in the various skirmishes near Mafeking and at other points, the Boer casualties number some sixty or seventy killed and wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Dispatches from Beira, dated Saturday, state that the Boers advancing northward were repulsed at Lobatsi station. This doubtless means that Col. Plumer's force, advancing to the relief of Mafeking, had encountered the Boers."

A special dispatch, dated at Pretoria, at noon Tuesday, says:

"After a few shots were fired at Mafeking, the white flag was hoisted. A Boer party has been sent to flag of truce was sent to inquire whether the town surrendered. No definite reply was received. The burgher messenger was detained for six hours and then released."

Another special dispatch from Pretoria says:

"The Boer Krupp batteries are now covering the town. Military engineers can be observed laying a temporary railroad, which will probably be used in armored train defense by the garrison."

Advices from Pretoria, summarizing the reports to the Transvaal Government from Gen. Cronje, in command at the chief laager on the west side, announce that the Marico and Rustenburg commandoes, with field-telegraph, occupied Burmann's Drift, near the outskirts of Mafeking, on Monday, and took possession of a fountain in the neighborhood, thus cutting off the water supply of the town. The Boer artillery then began shelling, but the British did not reply.

A Boer account of the skirmish with the British armored train south of Kimberley says:

"The train came up on the burghers while they were destroying the railway. The burghers fired upon the train with Mausers, and subsequently with artillery. The third shot hit a truck, and the train then steamed off, after which the burghers continued the work of destroying the line."

Another dispatch from Pretoria says that the burghers have occupied Taunges, south of Mafeking, and Lobari, (Lobatsi?) to the northward, without opposition.

A dispatch from Durban, Natal, says that refugees who arrived there yesterday (Tuesday) from Pretoria declare that the Boers at the Transvaal capital admitted a Boer repulse at Mafeking, eight burghers being killed and a number wounded.

The Boers, according to a special dispatch from Pretoria on Tuesday, repulsed a small force of Cape Mounted Police near Barkly West, Cape Colony, capturing two.

The Orange Free State troops have destroyed the Modder River Bridge without opposition.

LADYSMITH, Natal, Oct. 18,—It is reported here that dysentery and desertion are present in Gen. Cronje's commando.

MORE RESERVES TO BE CALLED

The Queen Will Order the Embodiment of the Militia—Over 130,000 Men Available.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—In the House of Commons to-day, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, brought in the following message from the Queen:

"The state of affairs in South Africa having constituted, in the opinion of her Majesty, a case of great emergency within the meaning of the act of Parliament, her Majesty deems it proper to provide additional means for military service. She has, therefore, thought it right to communicate to the House that her Majesty is, by proclamation, about to order the embodiment of the Militia and to call out the Militia Reserve Force, or such part thereof as her Majesty may think necessary, for permanent service."

The House agreed to consider the royal message to-morrow.

The calling out of the Militia and the Militia Reserves has occasioned widespread wonderment. Old stories of preparations against Continental combinations are revived. It is rumored that the Government is determined to demonstrate to Europe that the British Army is not a negligible quantity.

Probably both the attitude of Europe and that of the natives in South Africa has something to do with this movement; and the lavish display of force is intended, doubtless, not only to check the ill-will apparent on both sides of the Rhine and beyond the Vistula, but also to guard against the "black peril."

According to the statistics published this year, the Militia, including the Permanent Staff and the Militia Reserves, numbers 132,493.

There appears to be a good deal of misunderstanding in the United States with regard to the status and organization of the British militia. In many cases this body has been confused with the volunteers—an entirely separate organization. The volunteers consist of citizens who are drilled in barracks at stated intervals, but who cannot be called upon to fight except when any part of the United Kingdom is invaded. The present volunteer force dates from 1859, when, in the words of Mr. Disraeli, "Our pacific relations with France were not a question of days or weeks, but of hours." A volunteer army of 150,000 men was created in an almost incredibly short time, the condition of whose existence was that they should "provide their own arms and equipments, and defray all expenses attending the corps, except in the event of its being assembled for actual service."

There was only ridicule for the volunteers at first, but they have survived that and the coldness of the authorities, until now they form one of the most important branches of the military power of Great Britain. They still pay for their own equipment and quarters, but are recognized by prizes given by the Government for the best marksmen. There is little doubt that they would offer to go out to the Transvaal en masse were it necessary.

The militia, on the other hand, is one of the most ancient military bodies in the kingdom. Statutes in regard to them were passed as early as the reign of Edward I., while in the first year of Edward III. an act was passed limiting their service to their own shires or counties. When Charles II. was restored to the throne, Parliament, anxious, by consolidating the military power in the hands of the sovereign, to avert the possibility of another rebellion, passed an act under which the employment of the militia was regulated for nearly 100 years. This act laid down the great Constitutional doctrine, "The disposition of the militia and of all forces by sea and land, and of all forts and places of strength, is, and by the laws of England ever was, the undoubted right of his Majesty."

After the Revolution the militia were frequently called out, as in "15" and in "45," in 1807 an act was passed fixing their organization on the basis on which, to all intents and purposes, it remains at the present time. The act abolished the liability of individuals to provide men in favor of a liability on the part of the county or parish. The men aged between eighteen and fifty years were also to be chosen by ballot under the superintendence of Lieutenants of counties, and had to serve three years or provide substitutes. The Crown was to have the appointment of the Sergeants and Adjutants, and the officers, with the exception of the Adjutants, had to have a property qualification.

From time to time the militia were encouraged to volunteer, in certain fixed proportions, for the regular army. During the period of the Peninsular War Prime Minister Pitt made the militia the recruiting ground for the standing army, and subsequent enactments provided for the constant flow of militiamen into the ranks of the regulars. At the close of the Peninsular War the militia were disembodied, and remained in a state of suspended animation, as it were, until 1852, only the permanent staff remaining to mark their existence. In 1852 there was renewed danger of war, and a bill was passed reducing the property qualifications of officers, and giving greater encouragement for regular officers on half pay to serve in the militia. In 1870 the command of the militia was transferred to the Crown from the Lieutenants of counties, and the militia as a body now form an integral part of the infantry brigades. They still remain only liable to home service, but the Militia Reserve—composed of men who volunteer for this service—may be required to serve abroad in case of war. The age at which recruits are accepted is from seventeen to thirty-five years, and the term of service is six years. The age of those who re-enlist after serving in the regular army, is up to forty-five years.

The militia now called out will of course not be sent to South Africa, but will be used to garrison home stations depleted by the force going to the Transvaal. As giving an idea of the strength of the militia it may be mentioned that the separate artillery force consists of thirty-nine brigades.

35,000 MORE MEN WANTED.

House of Commons Asked For Them and for $50,000,000 More, Making Over $130,000,000 for the Army.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A supplementary army estimate has been issued asking the House of Commons to vote an additional 35,000 men and £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) in consequence of the situation in South Africa.

It is explained that the 35,000 men represent the probable maximum excess beyond the establishments fixed for the year 1899-1900, and is in consequence of the calling out of the reserves and of the temporary transfer of troops from the Indian to the British establishment. With the additional £10,000,000, the total army estimates are £30,617,200.

VERNON-HARCOURT'S CHARGES.

In Debate in the House of Commons He Says There Was No Need to Reject the Transvaal's Offer.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—In the House of Commons to-day, after the presentation of a message from the Queen signifying her intention of calling out further reserves, a motion by Mr. Balfour, appropriating the entire special session for Government business, was carried by 279 votes against 48.

The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne was then resumed. Philip James Stanhope, Liberal, member for Burnley, moved an amendment strongly disapproving the conduct of the negotiations with the Transvaal. He attacked the policy of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and demanded that the latter should clear himself of the charge of complicity in the Jameson raid. After denouncing the action of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the South African League, Mr. Stanhope said:

"The British High Commissioner in South Africa (Sir Alfred Milner) is lacking in qualities necessary to a diplomatist in his position. While entirely acquitting the Government as a whole of any connection with these doubtful transactions, and believing that they are animated by peaceful motives, I am convinced that the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the British High Commissioner in South Africa have, for the last two years, been fully determined that war, and war only, should end this crisis, and that they have worked for this consummation during the last year."

The amendment was seconded by Samuel Thomas Evans, Liberal, member for the Middle Division of Glamorganshire.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Liberal, member for West Monmouthshire, and former official leader of the Liberal Party, following several minor speeches for and against the Government, said it was the duty of the House to support the Government in maintaining the integrity of the dominions of the Queen, but that they had a right to speak of the policy of the Government in an altogether different tone.

He went on to justify the opposition's criticism of the conduct of the negotiations prior to the receipt of the ultimatum, declaring his belief that there were salient circumstances in the transaction which did not tend to a peaceable solution.

"Although I do not charge the Government," said Sir William, "with deliberately avoiding a peaceable solution, in my opinion there is no justification for saying that there has been criminal obstinacy on the part of the Transvaal. Step by step it will be found on wise advice from the Orange Free State and the Government of Cape Colony, the Transvaal, until the door was shut, yielded and was continuing to yield to our pressure."

He then proceeded to contrast Mr. Chamberlain's previous utterances with his pres-

Continued on Page 2.

8 more days to enjoy Day Line Excursions. Princeton-West Point Football Saturday.—Adv.

The train for Toledo is No. 19 on the New York Central; 5:30 every afternoon; Toledo next morning.—Adv.

SCHOOLS IN PUERTO RICO

Practically Only One Grade—Teaching the Worst Possible.

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS BAD

The People Have No Confidence in the Priests and Few of Them Ever Go to the Churches.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 18.—At the annual meeting of the American Missionary Association at this place to-day the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward made a report on the school system of Puerto Rico and on the religious conditions prevailing there. He said, in part:

"The school system of Puerto Rico is as bad as it can well be. There is an institution, a college, which gives a degree of A. B., and which takes a boy perhaps into the freshman year in college. There is a Normal School, a small Normal School for girls, a very poor one, indeed. The school system practically is, apart from those two schools, nothing but one grade.

"The teaching is about as bad in character as it can well be. I said when I came back from Puerto Rico, from all the information I could get, that there was not one single public school building in the island for the 1,000,000 people. I find, however, that Dr. Beard, who has just come back from there after a second visit, discovered that there is one in a mountain town. The teachers take the scholars right into their private houses, where they live, and take one or two rooms. There they are, thirty to fifty or sixty scholars. Men teach the boy schools and women the girl schools. The girl schools give the afternoon to embroidery; never to plain sewing or to cutting garments or anything of that sort, but to fancy embroidery.

"The scholars have no school books; they are not expected to have school books in this public school. If they can afford to pay, they are expected to pay, otherwise not. The teacher will have an arithmetic, a grammar, a geography, and perhaps two or three reading books, which he will pass around the class; but the teaching in other studies will be by having the questions and answers written down by the scholar and committed to memory. That is the whole sum and substance of the teaching, committing to memory everything.

"The people recognized that the teaching was bad. How could it be otherwise? The man who was in charge of the school system of Puerto Rico when I was there had his daughter as the head of the Normal school for girls, his son-in-law as the President of the college, and six others of his family and relations in positions of importance in the school system. Wherever we went they would say to us: 'Give us schools. We want the American system of schools.' We told them what it was, we explained it everywhere we visited, to the Alcaldes of the cities, and in only one case were we told that they did not want it.

"Now let me say a word in reference to the religious condition of the island. The Rev. Father Sherman, the son of Gen. Sherman, wrote in a letter to a Catholic paper what has been published over and over again, that Puerto Rico was a Catholic country without religion. What he said was true. It was a Catholic island without religion. He did not say why it was a Catholic island without religion.

"That language of his was quoted back in Puerto Rico and published in Puerto Rican papers. The people went to him and said: 'You ought to have told the reason why it was a Catholic island without religion, and that is because of the character of the priests. We have no respect for the priests, that is why we have no religion.' I went again and again to the churches and in no case did I see more than seventy-five people present at once at the principal service in a large town.

"The reason they have no respect for their priests is largely political. The priests were supported by the Spanish Government. They were necessarily regarded—and I was told so over and over again—as the spies and emissaries of the Spanish Government.

"More than one-half of the females in Puerto Rico are living without any form of marriage, what we might perhaps call a sort of common-law marriage, living decently. I have no doubt, generally, but living in what is recognized as not marriage and with their children, most of them, born in what would be called illegitimacy. Our Government has done its best to reform that, and something has been effected in terming it. It is impossible to conceive the difficulty there has been about getting married there in a decent kind of way. In the first place, the priests charge terribly—fearful charges.

"An American Lieutenant a few months ago wished to be married to a Puerto Rican girl. He went to the priest and asked him to perform the ceremony. The priest said he would perform the ceremony for $100; the man could not raise the $100, and finally compromised by paying $65. The Government requires, and the Church controls it in it, a dozen different certificates, which shall be sworn to, and which make up twenty or thirty pages of matter, before parties can be married, including the permission not simply of fathers and mothers, no matter if the people to be married are forty or fifty years old, but of grandparents or great-grandparents, and so on, ad infinitum. The whole thing is a perfectly absurd law. But that law has been done away with by our Government.

"I think about the worst thing we could do would be to have a half a dozen Christian denominations go down to San Juan and Ponce, and each of them set up a little chapel, with a corrugated iron roof, one which would look despicable and miserable beside the fine and stately Catholic churches, and each of these denominations struggle with all the others to get some few Puerto Ricans as their members and to get three or four apiece of the Americans who are living there and who are Christian people.

"Let us establish a number of normal schools and then let us have in Puerto Rico simply churches of Christ. Let us go to the other denominations and say: 'Let us have churches of Christ and let us not establish Episcopal churches and Presbyterian and Congregational and Baptist and Methodist churches.'"

IDAHO WANTS TROOPS TO STAY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho visited the War Department to-day to protest against Secretary Root's order withdrawing the regulars from the Coeur d'Alene region. He thinks the prisoners in the stockade at Wardner ought to be guarded by Federal soldiers. Secretary Root's idea is that the State ought to be able to lock our for these prisoners, if there are enough soldiers in the region to guard the mines.

BOY DIES OF A WHIPPING.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMOND, Ind., Oct. 18.—W. H. Reichers is Principal of the Robertsdale School, a division of the Hammond City Schools, and among his pupils was an unruly one named Arthur Whitney. After vain efforts to control him by other means, Prof. Reichers gave him such a whipping as he thought the boy merited. Shortly thereafter the boy became ill and yesterday died. A post-mortem examination disclosed injuries to the spinal cord, which the physicians assert were the cause of death, and which are claimed to be due to the whipping.

Some days ago Reichers was arrested upon charge of assault, and held under $500 bonds, which were furnished by Superintendent Belman of the city schools, who approves the teacher's method and actions. The Board of Education has decided to stand by him in the defense, and will attempt to prove that he did no bodly injury to the child.

Prof. Reichers is a graduate of the Indiana Normal School, a successful teacher, and a respected resident of Crown Point. Deputy Prosecutor Greenewald has prepared papers for the arrest of Reichers on the charge of manslaughter, and will withdraw the complaint as to assault. The hearing will be before Justice Jones of Whiting.

No quarantine restrictions upon passengers destined to Cuba through Tampa and Port Tampa. Plant Line Office, 290 Broadway.—Adv.

COLER ON GREATER CITY.

The Controller's View of the Benefits of Consolidation—Attacks Mr. Mazet's Work.

Controller Bird S. Coler was the guest last evening of the National Civic Club, at 144 Montague Street, Brooklyn. He made an address upon several topics of interest in connection with municipal affairs.

In beginning his speech, Controller Coler said that there were many things in connection with consolidation which are to-day pleasant to contemplate. He added, however, that not a few of the tasks imposed by the charter upon the city officials were of an arduous character. Personally, he said, he had to deal with the task of settling accounts with ninety-five different Treasurers.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Coler, "that the worst mistake of the charter was that it placed a premium on the propensities of the various communities consolidated for going into debt." Continuing the Controller took up the matter of the wiping out of the debts of the counties, in connection with the consolidation. The conditions which confronted the new City Government under consolidation, he said, were much like those in Gaul in Caesar's time, when the countries composing it, as described by Caesar, differed in laws, institutions, and customs. He added:

"I consider the matter of securing simplicity of system in the city's finances to be of the highest importance. Our aim is to make it possible to locate the responsibility for every act of the Government. The whole fault in connection with the charities system, for instance, in its relation to the Finance Department, lay in the bookkeeping. Formerly it was the custom of candidates for political office to pay off political obligations after election by passing legislation in aid of charitable institutions. In short, the city's charity was being used for business purposes.

"It was a serious proposition for us, and we took it up as I think all such things should be taken up. We wrote to those who knew the subject well, and acting upon the advice they gave us we decided upon the steps to simplify the system for the distribution of the charity funds in the manner of which you have probably all read. The result will be a saving to the city of at least $500,000 this year."

Controller Coler also took up the matter of the consolidation of the public library system. He said that this had been treated with a view to simplifying the city's business. Mr. Coler reiterated his statements relative to the policy that should be followed in conducting the affairs of the Department of Docks. He asked why it should not be feasible for the city to take all the docks which now pay 6 per cent. above all expenses, make provision for paying off 5 per cent. per year, and in twenty years have everything paid for and clear. At the end of that time, he said, the revenue from the docks could be used for the payment of city debts.

In closing his address Mr. Coler rebuked the classes of citizens and newspapers who welcomed opportunities to exaggerate the importance of statements to the city's detriment. He referred to the work of Mr. Mazet committee as exemplifying this idea. Instead of "crying down" a municipality with such splendid institutions as those of New York, he declared, the aim should be in the other direction.

"The only way to crowd out crime," said the Controller, "is to do something better."

At the conclusion of Mr. Coler's speech there was a general discussion of the topics he had brought up by the members of the club.

WILL URGE OTIS'S REMOVAL.

Editor Lettmour of Manila Wants Lawton to Command—Philippine Commissioners Arrive.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 18.—Among passengers on the steamer Empress of Japan to-day was Editor Lettmour, proprietor of The Manila American. His mission to America is to urge the removal of Gen. Otis from the command of the United States forces in the Philippines and the promotion of Gen. Lawton to the command. Lettmour says that Lawton is frequently denied the fruits of victory by the hesitation of Gen. Otis.

Prof. D. C. Worcester and Col. Denby, Philippine Commissioners, also arrived this morning on the Empress and left this afternoon for Washington, where they will make their report to the President. Until the report is made public, neither of them will make a statement of any kind for publication.

POLICE THREATEN A STRIKE.

Pittsburg Officers Want More Money and Shorter Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 18.—The police have organized to secure an advance in wages from $2.50 a day to $3 a day. If their propositions are not considered they will strike. The men have appointed committees to attend a general meeting of representatives from all the districts. A delegation will call on Director Brown with the following demands:

An increase of pay to $3 a day and shorter hours; ten days' vacation each year, with full pay; the cessation of all political assessments, and a larger "sub" force to enable the regulars to get off occasionally. Some of the men favor asking a clothing allowance of $40 a year. Director Brown says he can only refer it to the Council, which body fixes salaries.

NEW BICYCLE TRUST PLANNED.

Agents of 100 Firms Not in the Spalding Combination to Meet.

Another bicycle trust is contemplated. It is to be composed of the majority of the 100 manufacturing concerns that were not included in the Spalding combination.

Agents of these plants have been traveling about the country making arrangements for the second organization. A meeting will be held in this city in a few days to perfect the preliminary arrangements.

The prediction was made by a bicycle manufacturer at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that if the second trust is formed it will be absorbed by the Spalding-Flint concern within three months of the time of its formation

NEW YORK LETTERS ARE STOLEN.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTERLY, R. I., Oct. 18.—Three notorious characters were arrested here this afternoon for stealing a mail pouch from a truck at the station. The pouch contained between 600 and 700 letters from New York. Detectives were immediately detailed on the case and Joseph and Julia Scott and A. H. Wills were arrested. In the latter's possession was found a large sum of money, some valuables, and a pawn ticket from the shop of C. Bierman, Newark, N. J. This evening he confessed that he knew where the stolen pouch was. Officers were sent in search of it. They found the bag with its contents rifled and distributed about the ground. Officers feel sure that several checks were taken as well as a large sum of money.

COKE FAMINE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 18.—There is an unprecedented coke famine in the iron district of Eastern Pennsylvania, and unless there are immediate supplies of large quantities of this fuel it will be necessary to bank some of the large iron furnaces by tomorrow. The famine is not due to a shortage of coke at the kilns in the Western part of Pennsylvania, but to the inability of the railroads to move it East. The situation is serious in the Schuykill, Lebanon, and Lehigh Valleys. At no time since the Reading Railroad has been built has trade been so heavy. So far in 1899 the business of the Reading has been double what it was a year ago.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox attacks the worst plays of NEW YORK'S IMMORAL STAGE in TO-DAY'S EVENING JOURNAL (First Page.)—Adv.

HANDICAP FOR SHAMROCK

British Yacht Must Allow Columbia Over Sixteen Seconds.

TAKES MORE BALLAST ABOARD

Remeasurement Shows Water Line Length Increased by More Than a Foot—Ready to Race To-day.

Sir Thomas Lipton's cup hunter, Shamrock, was remeasured at Erie Basin yesterday morning with the result that in future she will be compelled to allow Columbia sixteen and twenty-hundredths seconds over the thirty-mile course. The new figures give a water-line length of 88.98 feet, an increase of 1.29 feet over her former measurement. The new topmast was fitted in place and 3,383 pounds of additional lead ballast stowed away along the garboards just above

Oceanic, on which all were anxious to go with Mr. Pirrie, her builder, and who had been one of their party. However, they expressed the hope that news would await them on the other side that the Shamrock was, after all, the winner.

In the party were Arnold Morley, E. A. M. Morley, Cecil Brownlow, Halford Burdett, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Muir, Kenneth Murchison, L. Sackville West, W. D. Ross, Joseph Lawrence, Mrs. Pirrie, and Miss Muriel Wilson, who was accompanied by her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wilson.

Lord Charles Beresford said before running up the gangplank: "I am very sorry to sail before the finish of the races, but I am obliged to hurry back, as Parliament is meeting, and my presence is required there. The accident to the Shamrock was a great disappointment to me."

LONDON COMMENTS ON LAST RACE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The London afternoon papers illustrate the sportsmanlike view taken by all sections of the English press of the Columbia's victory yesterday. The St. James's Gazette says:

"Our regret for the Shamrock's second defeat must be outweighed by our satisfaction at the fact that the accident was provided against beforehand, and that, therefore, no opportunity for a misunderstanding could exist on this occasion.

"The Shamrock's gear reached the cracking-point first; and the fact that the Columbia outsailed her with the same breeze shows that the American boat is the better, which it is just the object of these matches to settle one way or the other."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "This is a competition between constructors as well as sailors, and the American victory was perfectly fair and decisive."

THE COLUMBIA'S WALK-OVER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several of your readers with whom I have talked about the matter do not agree with the comments contained in your editorial of this morning under the heading "The Yacht 'Race.'". From their point of view, those having the Columbia in charge had no right, as gentlemen and as sportsmen, to do anything except sail the boat through to the end. What they mean can best be illustrated by some hypothesis like the following:

Suppose to-morrow's race should start in due course, and suppose the Columbia should break down, just as the Shamrock did yesterday, and be unable to continue the race. Would it not be the height of impertinence, sufficient to cause the most justifiable offense to Mr. Iselin, if Sir Thomas Lipton should quit the race and decline to accept the advantage gained by an accident which was at least foreseeable and probably preventable?

My friends declare that that would be the action of a cad, and not that of a sportsman. I must say that I heartily agree with them in this judgment. I cannot see how you justify your suggestion of this morning that it would have been better for the Columbia not to take a "sail-over." G. H. S.

New York, Oct. 18, 1899.

NEW MURDER MYSTERY CLUE.

The manner in which death came to the woman, portions of whose body have rested in the Morgue for the past ten days, remains as much of a mystery as ever. The police, however, yesterday discovered a new and promising clue.

Two young women from Boston, going by the names of Wallace and De Beaumonde, the correct name of the latter being Camille Dupont, on Sept. 15 engaged apartments in a flat at 228 West Seventeenth Street, known as Locksley Hall, and owned by Vanburen Denslow. The Dupont woman is now missing. Mr. Denslow visited the Morgue last evening, and, after viewing the fragments, said, although he could not make a positive identification, there was nothing to prevent them being portions of the body of his quondam tenant. According to his description, the Dupont woman was a tall brunette of stylish appearance and had a fine figure and slender hands and feet. She talked with a French accent.

The two women secured rooms in the flat through an error of the janitress, and remained there a week under the protest of the landlord. They represented themselves at first to be single and friendless women, but later two men appeared claiming to be their husbands. The women left the house on Sept. 22, and went to a hotel across the street, where they remained a week. The Dupont woman also received mail under the name of "Louis Johnson." A conversation she once said that she expected soon to receive medical treatment.

The Wallace woman started for Maine by steamer on Oct. 3, a fact which is substantiated by the dock agent of the Maine Steamship Line, who had some conversation with her and the Dupont woman who had come down to see her friend off. The same day the Dupont woman went to a lodging house kept by a woman whose name and address are not known. This fact came out through some inquiries which the lodging-house keeper made of Locksley Hall on Oct. 12 concerning her tenant who had left her mysteriously on Oct. 4.

The Dupont woman left a package of clothing at a laundress's next door to Mr. Denslow's flathouse. The police are trying to locate the lodging-house keeper and the two men who claimed to be the husbands. Mrs. Johnson, the janitress of Locksley Hall, said the Dupont woman carried an umbrella on the handle of which was a silver plate bearing the words, "Montreal, Canada."

The statement yesterday of P. J. Buckley, who has an office at 62 West Twenty-fourth Street, materially lessened the value of the Feeley clue. He claimed to have known Mrs. Feeley over nine years, and said that she was a very slight woman and did not weight over 120 pounds, and was about five feet two inches in height, and between thirty-seven and thirty-eight years of age. This disagrees with the description of the fragments at the morgue.

The Albany Argus yesterday printed a story of a Mrs. Kate Feeley whose description tallies with that of the dead woman, and who was arrested for intoxication in that city on Oct. 3. Her release was secured by an actor, and the couple left for this city on the day boat Oct. 4. Capt. Schmittberger said last night that this story could not possibly refer to the Mrs. Kate Feeley about whom they were concerned, since they knew of her whereabouts on the three or four days previous to Oct. 5.

Gustave Peters of 814 Elton Avenue has made a statement that he saw on the night of Oct. 6 two women come out of 154 West Eighteenth Street, each carrying a large and apparently heavy valise. They seemed worried about something, and frequently stopped and looked back as if fearing pursuit.

When Capt. Schmittberger was asked if Peters had called to see him, he replied: "No, and if he had come I would not have paid the slightest attention to him."

Capt. Schmittberger believes the man is the Peters, known to the police as "The Great American Identifier." This man has made false identifications in half a dozen big murder cases in New Jersey and this city.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The Boston police, who have been informed of the suspicions that the woman murdered and dissected in New York was Camille Dupont of this city, say that the meagre description can be applied to the woman in question.

She lived on Charles Street and left the house to go to New York on Sept. 3 and has not been seen in this city since that date. An officer who arrested her on Sept. 2 for disorderly conduct says she was of fine figure, five feet five inches in height, and when on the street dressed handsomely. The police know little about the woman except that she was of American birth and married.

May Have Been an Arm in the Water.

Joseph Hester, sixteen years old, of 132 Grand Street, Brooklyn, was fishing yesterday from the North First Street dock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, when his hook caught in a handkerchief, tied around a package about eighteen inches long and resembling the shape of a human arm. He drew the package up to within two feet of the dock, when the handkerchief became unfastened and dropped into the water. The handkerchief, which was recovered, was a woman's size and bore the initial "M." Hester notified the police, and detectives were at once sent to grapple for the package, but up to an early hour this morning it had not been found. The boy was unable to say whether it was wrapped in brown paper or muslin.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1 A. M.—303 West Seventy-eighth Street; unknown; no damage.

10:30 A. M.—10 Bayard Street; Isaac Blumenthal; damage slight.

12:25 P. M.—389 Amsterdam Avenue; unknown; damage slight.

12:40 P. M.—54 Grove Street; unknown; damage slight.

4 P. M.—227 East One Hundredth Street; Frederick Krug; damage, $25.

7:50 P. M.—701 East Sixth Avenue; Otto Huber; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 18.—The dry goods store of George Innes & Co. burned to-day. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $53,000.

CITY CLUB FOR FUSION

Defeat of the Faction Which Opposed Justice Barrett.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Declares City Court Is an Example of What All Courts Will Become Under Tammany.

The City Club met last night to receive the report of the second Committee on Conference that replaced the first committee, which had reported adversely on the renomination of Justice George C. Barrett. There was present a bare quorum of the club, and in fact the meeting was delayed until a sufficient number of the members could be got together to make the action taken official. In the absence of the President, Wheeler H. Peckham, Richard Watson Gilder, First Vice President, called the meeting to order and nominated Simon Sterne as Chairman.

Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman of the Committee on Conference, read the report of the committee. This report reviews the history of the refusal of Tammany Hall to renominate Justice Joseph F. Daly, and reasserts the principles upon which the City Club inaugurated the attempt to have all the anti-Tammany organizations unite upon a fusion ticket in this county.. It also goes over some of the testimony taken by the Mazet Committee with regard to the relations existing between the Judges and the leader of Tammany Hall. Especial attention is directed to the condition of the City Court. The report says:

Of all the courts in the City of New York, one of the most important is the City Court. It has jurisdiction of actions in which the value of the amount in controversy does not exceed $2,000. Its calendar is crowded with cases. Concerning the Justices of this court, all of whom have been nominated and elected by Tammany Hall, the Bar Association has just declared unanimously that the judicial standard of the City Court of this city is not as high as it should be, and that a change for the better in the personnel of that court would be greatly for the benefit of the suitors.

The Bar Association, without dissent, disapproved the candidacy of James M. Fitzsimons, the present Chief Justice of that court, and refused to approve the re-election the associate Justice, Lewis J. Conlan. What this court has become, other courts will become if the election of Judges in the future is to be dictated by Tammany Hall.

The committee then asked for the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the City Club of New York recommends to the voters of the County of New York for their suffrages in the coming election the following persons:

For Justices of the Supreme Court—George C. Barrett and Joseph F. Daly.

For Surrogate—James M. Varnum.

For Judge of the Court of General Sessions—James A. Blanchard.

For Judges of the City Court—Samuel Seabury and Herman C. Kudlich.

For Sheriff—William J. O'Brien.

Resolved, That the Council of the City Club be requested to conduct an active campaign for the election of the candidates recommended for election at this meeting.

Resolved, That the Council of the club be requested in the conduct of the campaign to cooperate with other organizations in the City of New York that have nominated or are supporting the aforesaid ticket, to the end that harmonious action may be insured, and duplication of work avoided.

Resolved, That every person entitled to vote in the City of New York be urged to register at the earliest opportunity. Two days of registration, Friday and Saturday of this week, remain.

The report was signed by Everett P. Wheeler, Simon Sterne, Arthur E. Cosby, Paul Fuller, and Francis C. Huntington. It was adopted unanimously.

Benjamin Gould asked if the City Club, which, he said, is new in the business of running campaigns, had funds sufficient to conduct the campaign suggested by the Conference Committee in favor of the fusion ticket.

Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the Council, replied that the club had the funds, and would make provision immediately for the carrying on of a vigorous campaign in the interest of the men whose nominations it had indorsed.

Arthur E. Cosby, one of the members of the Conference Committee, offered a resolution that the club indorse the nominations for Justices of the Municipal District Courts of the following men, whose names had been practically agreed upon by the conference held at the City Club, when its work was interrupted by the discussion over Justice Barrett: For the Second District, Alfred E. Ommen; Third District, Oliver C. Semple; Fourth District, Charles Schwick; Sixth District, Benjamin Barker, Jr.; Seventh District, Alfred E. Paynes; Eighth District, John Jerolomon; Ninth District, Samuel Strassburger; Tenth District, Louis C. Whiton. He said that all of these had been put in nomination on different tickets, and the conferees had agreed to indorse them.

Lewis L. Delafield opposed the resolution on the grounds that if it should fall it would look like an expression of disapproval of all of these nominees. He thought it unwise to pledge the club to vote for men whose very names were unfamiliar.

Chairman Sterne decided, on an objection being made, that the resolution could be entertained only by the unanimous consent of the club. As Mr. Delafield stuck to his objection, and several others joined him, it was not put to a vote.

FIRST HINT OF MUTINY.

Rumor of Republican Discontent at the Fusion Policy—McKinley Club's Resolutions Score Mr. Quigg.

Two meetings of the enrolled Republicans in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District were held last night in order to consider the best methods of inducing Republicans, Citizens' Union, and Good Government club members to register to-morrow and Saturday. One of these meetings was held at the headquarters of the Eastern Union, in East Twenty-third Street, and embraced representatives from four election districts. The other meeting, for a similar number of election districts, was held at the Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue. Both meetings were well attended.

It was reported yesterday that there was some dissatisfaction over the fact that enrolled Republicans should be called to meet at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, and some effort was made to show that this was an indication of annoyance among organization Republicans at the policy of the Republican County Committee.

At the Blaine Club, in West Twenty-fourth Street, it was stated that there was no evidence of dissatisfaction in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District and that at no time in the last twenty years have all of the Republicans of the district been working so harmoniously as at present. It was pointed out that the Republican meeting in the headquarters of the Citizens' Union was an evidence of harmony.

In the Twenty-second Assembly District, there seemed, however, to be more basis for the report of discontent in Republican ranks over the fusion county ticket, as is shown by the resolutions passed by the McKinley Republican Club of the Twenty-second District, of which Thomas F. Eagan is President.

The resolutions call attention to "the appalling and demoralized condition of the so-called Republican organization in this county, which is mainly due to the utter incapacity and insincerity of the man who has been assigned by a 'central power' to dominate as its Chairman."

They also state that "the farce known as the 'Mazet committee,' which has been performed here since the adjournment of the Legislature, has already received almost universal condemnation." They further declare that "want of wise and honest leadership is the main cause of the loss of character and power."

ANTI-MAZET CAMPAIGN.

Meeting Under Tammany Auspices in the 19th District Poorly Attended and Subjected to Interruptions.

Campaigning in the Nineteenth Assembly District last night was restricted to one meeting, which was held under Tammany auspices, at the corner of Sixty-first Street and West End Avenue. The Republicans, according to Collector George R. Bidwell, the leader of the district, were saving up their energies for the meeting in Durland's Riding Academy this evening. On the other hand, John B. Sexton, the Tammany leader, declared that he had so much talent at hand that he was compelled to hold meetings whether he wanted to or not, in order that none of the volunteer spell-binders might be disappointed.

The meeting at Sixty-first Street and West End Avenue was neither large nor enthusiastic. Most of the speakers confined themselves to attacking Assemblyman Mazet's public and private character, and to appealing to the crowd of seventy-five men and an equal number of children to vote for the principle of home rule, which, they averred Mr. Mazet did not uphold during his career in the Legislature. As a matter of course, the Mazet investigating committee came in for excoriations of the fiercest description, and one speaker charged that the local inquiry was instituted to cover Republican frauds up the State.

Although the meeting was distinctly anti-Mazet, the Assemblyman had at least one friend at hand. This friend made his presence felt by dropping small paper bags filled with water from the roof of the tenement house at the corner on the heads of the crowd below. The first bag landed squarely on the head of an old man who had removed his hat in salutation to a woman friend. As the bag reached its target it exploded with a bang that startled the crowd and drenched the victim, who gasped and sputtered, and with a suppressed oath said that his presence was needed at home. Several other bags landed before the attention of the police was directed to the roof, when a weak manifestation of an intention of ascending to the roof on the part of a patrolman frightened the water thrower from his perch, and permitted the meeting to proceed in comparative quiet.

William B. Donohue, the first speaker, attacked Mr. Mazet's legislative career with a vengeance. He accused the Assemblyman of neglecting the interests of the laboring men and charged him with being a subservient tool of Senator Platt and President Quigg. Referring to the meeting in Durland's Riding Academy to-night, he said: "When Gov. Roosevelt tells you what an able legislator Mr. Mazet has been, remember that he is the man who has tried to head off the liberal movement bringing about an investigation whose sole object is to take from you the privilege of governing yourselves."

Mr. Donohue went on to remind his audience of Gov. Roosevelt's reply when a man asked him, at a public meeting, "What about the canal frauds?" The Governor, Mr. Donohue said, replied: "If any one says there were any canal frauds, he must be drunk."

"Sure, the Governor was dead dhrunk himself," shouted a man in the crowd. This remark Mr. Donohue did not dispute, but he changed the subject in a hurried manner, that gave evidence that that was a subject which he did not care to discuss.

J. J. Russell, who had come up from the Ninth District to help beat Mr. Mazet, began his speech with the remark that "there never was a horse thief who in walking along the street did not affect to believe that every man he met was a horse thief, too. The Mazet committee was organized for the purpose of crying 'Stop thief!' in this city, while the Republican machine plundered the State.

"Now I'll say this for Mr. Mazet," Mr. Russell added. "He didn't go to Albany to represent you. He was sent there to represent the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, and he did his work well."

"What did he gain?" a man in the crowd inquired.

"I don't know," Mr. Russell replied. "But I never saw a man with a face like his who did not get his share."

After this interruption Mr. Russell wandered from the issue at stake and began a defense of the Tammany raid on the Manhattan Railroad Company, saying that it had produced good results, such as the painting of the pillars and the cleaning of the cars.

Francis W. Aymar, the Citizens' Union and Tammany candidate for Alderman from the district, was then introduced. Mr. Aymar started off with an assurance from the crowd that he was "all right," but the moment he began to talk a train of freight cars rattled by, and the engineer of a locomotive on a siding blew off large quantities of steam, to the great discomfort of the speaker, who could not make his words audible to persons more than ten feet from where he stood. When the din had stopped Mr. Aymar declared that he and Mr. Stewart had been nominated by the Citizens' Union, and that they stood by the principles of that organization. Those principles he said, he would uphold, both in Albany and in the Board of Aldermen, if Mr. Stewart and himself were elected.

DRUGGISTS' LEAGUE'S WAR.

Planning Methods to Defeat Robert Mazet and Dr. Henry—Attack on the Governor.

The Executive Committee of the Druggists' League held a meeting last night at the campaign headquarters, 4 West Thirteenth Street, the object of the meeting being to devise ways and means to prevent the return of Robert Mazet and Dr. Nelson H. Henry to the Assembly on account of their opposition to the bill for shorter hours for drug clerks and their support of the Board of Pharmacy bill. The Executive Committee is composed of eleven members.

It was decided to notify members of the league to go to work quietly and try to influence electors in Mr. Mazet's district to vote against him. To defeat Dr. Henry it was agreed to start a cart-tail campaign in the Fifth Assembly District and each member of the committee pledged himself to make speeches. Arrangements were also made to secure speakers from out of the district. The campaign will be started next Monday night and be continued nightly until election.

Another matter discussed was an open letter sent yesterday to Gov. Roosevelt and signed by Edward Thimme, Secretary of the League, challenging the Governor to a public debate on the question of the Shorter Hours bill for druggists. The letter takes the Governor to task for his open support of Mr. Mazet and Dr. Henry, and his alleged "unwarranted personal interference in the local politics of New York City." The Governor is also charged with "gross unfairness and political double-dealing."

If Gov. Roosevelt does not accept the challenge an endeavor will be made in other ways to get him to consent to a debate.

SOLD OUT TO AID MAZET.

Labor Man's Charges Against His Party in Nineteenth District.

"It was one of the most disgraceful pieces of business that I ever witnessed. The fact is we have been sold out and betrayed, and that in the most bare-faced and brutal manner."

So spoke George Tombleson last evening at 149 Amsterdam Avenue at a meeting of the Independent Labor Party of the Nineteenth Assembly District as he reported the result of the Assembly and Aldermanic Convention of the organization that had been held on Sept. 28.

Mr. Tombleson is also a delegate to the General Conference of the Independent Labor Party, but does not belong to the Parsons coterie. He said that there were about 100 enrolled members in that district, and a few days before the convention Robert Winston, the principal leader, sent out cards of admission to his own friends. About a score of people assembled in the hall at 125 Amsterdam Avenue quite early in the evening and locked the door, after which all those who could not show cards were put out. A respectable sized crowd was outside in the saloon clamoring to be let in, but, although they were also enrolled members, they were not admitted.

"Robert Winston opened the convention and ran it right through," said Mr. Tombleson, "and when I suggested the propriety of electing a Chairman and proceeding in a regular manner he replied that he was going to run the convention and would not be interfered with. He then asked for a nomination for Alderman, and some one nominated him. Another delegate put me in nomination, but I declined.

"Winston was evidently afraid to leave the chair for a moment, even to allow some one to put to a vote the motion nominating him. 'All those in favor of nominating Robert Winston for Alderman say aye. Carried,' he cried, and so he secured his own nomination. A man by the name of Spandel was nominated for the Assembly."

Mr. Tombleson said that the other members held an indignation meeting, and sent a delegation to the General Executive Committee of the party to protest against Winston's high-handed action and against his nomination, but when the delegation called on the General Executive Committee it was informed that it was too late, as the case had already been disposed of. Members of the delegation said that Winston's and Spandel's nominations were forced in order to draw away votes from Tammany and thus help Mazet, as it was feared that the majority of the members of the organization were in favor of the Tammany candidates.

Campaign in Nineteenth District.

The real opening of the campaign in the Nineteenth District occurs to-day. Both sides will have mass meetings to-night. At Durland's Riding Academy Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Depew, and others will open the fusion campaign in the county, and incidentally help along the candidacy of Assemblyman Mazet, who will also speak. In the St. Nicholas Rink, at Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, Controller Coler, Commissioner John W. Keller of the Charities Department, F. L. Marshall, John De Witt Warner, and others will meet under the auspices of the Citizens' Union to oppose Mazet and speak in favor of Stewart, the Tammany candidate.

Candidate Grell's Headquarters.

William F. Grell, Democratic nominee for Sheriff, opened headquarters yesterday at Terrace Garden, 145 to 155 East Fifty-eighth Street. The management of his campaign is in the hands of Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, who will be assisted by John M. Riehle.

FUSION TICKET NOTIFIED

Ex-Justice Daly's Speech Before the Republican Committee.

THE ATTITUDE OF LABOR

Mr. Parsons Certain that the Vote of the Independent Party Will Surprise Politicians.

The nominees on what is known as the county fusion ticket were notified yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Lawyers' Club, 120 Broadway, of their nomination by the Republican county convention. All the nominees were present except Justice Barrett, who had been notified at his home the day before, and Judge James A. Blanchard, who was kept away by a sudden attack of illness. Of the Notification Committee there were present Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Chairman; Lemuel Ely Quigg, John Proctor Clarke, William M. K. Olcott, James Yereance, Charles C. Beaman, and John C. O'Conor.

Magistrate Herman C. Kudlich was the first to arrive at the club rooms. He grew nervous as the minutes flew by, and there was no sign of the coming of the Notification Committee. Finally, just before 3 o'clock, he left the rooms, and did not return until 3:30 o'clock, thereby forcing the committee to wait a half hour on him.

The ceremony took place in a private room of the club, in which a table was set for a light luncheon. There was no such audience as had attended the similar ceremonies at the Democratic Club the night before, as the persons present were limited to those directly interested in the notification and to representatives of the press. There were only two exceptions to this rule. Edwin Daly, the son of ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, and John N. Parsons, the leader of the Independent Labor Party, were present by invitation.

At 3 o'clock the nominees and the members of the committee present were escorted up stairs by Mr. Yereance. Then there was a delay of a half hour while Mr. Yereance instituted a search for Mr. Kudlich. The latter arrived at 3:30 o'clock and the ceremony began.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Chairman Elsberg made one general speech of notification. He was introduced by Mr. Quigg. He said that the party, in indorsing the fusion ticket, had yielded none of its loyalty to Republican principles in National and State questions.

"The Republican county convention has laid down the principle," he said, "that honest government, and not party government, must be the party watchword in this city. To this principle we must yield all party questions, all selfishness of faction."

He then formally notified all the nominees generally and each by name of his nomination by the Republican County Convention. The nominees responded in the order in which they stand on the ticket.

Ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly read his speech from manuscript. It was as follows:

I accept the nomination now tendered me with the assurance that it means an earnest effort to free our city from the grasp of a power which has practically destroyed our political institutions and substituted the will of one man for the will of the people.

The candidates whom you have nominated represent no one shade of political opinion. You have shown no political bias in framing this ticket, and you can confidently appeal for support to the intelligence, the honesty, and the patriotism of every voter.

Last year you united with the whole independent sentiment of the community, and the whole legal profession in the effort to secure the freedom of the bench from influences which sought to degrade it to the level of a party appendage and make it the instrument of personal gain, and you evince in the present nominations a determination to carry on the contest until the principle for which you fought—the independence of the bench—is unalterably established.

There is no need to rehearse the discreditable catalogue of ills from which we suffer. It seems incredible that with so much that is good, honest, charitable, pure, and brave among us we should continue to suffer such ills. It should be inconceivable that any man should be permitted, by the simple scheme of using votes as an industry, to hold the purses and property of the entire community as his personal emolument. It is even more astonishing that when the remedy is in the hands of the citizen—when he has only to register and vote in order to regain control of his government and rule his municipal servants instead of being ruled by them—that any should be found so slothful or negligent as to refrain from that slight exertion to preserve his rights.

It cannot now, however, be said that no opportunity is given to the citizens to obtain redress. Let it not be our reproach that we refrain from using our prerogative as voters, and so accept misrule as a choice and not as a necessity.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL.

You are now given an opportunity of which every man may avail himself. Delegates from all the organizations which interest themselves in the practical question of decent government, delegates from your own party and from the representatives of labor, have in conference agreed upon a ticket which represents the ideal of municipal politics—public office freed from obligation to political leaders. The candidates elected upon such a ballot own no masters, but the people and the laws.

It is an augury of success that this ticket is the choice of the workingman. He is the greatest sufferer when democratic institutions and representative government give way to absolutism inspired by greed. The enormous burden of a monstrous taxation swelled by the multiplication of sinecures bears hardest upon the man who earns his bread by his daily toil. No matter who pays the taxes at first hand, the poor man bears them in the end. Above all, he is likely to be the only victim when the courts, which should be his refuge and his shield, are controlled by a power whose avowed object is the acquisition of money.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that this ticket you have placed in the field seems to be a nomination by every free element in the community, and as such appeals to every citizen who values the inestimable right of suffrage by which alone can his safety and the purity of his institutions be preserved.

The speeches of acceptance by the other nominees were very brief. James M. Varnum, nominee for Surrogate; Samuel Seabury and Herman C. Kudlich, nominees for Judges of the City Court, and William J. O'Brien, nominee for Sheriff, contented themselves with declaring their determination to discharge the duties of the offices to which they may be elected to the best of their ability. Mr. Kudlich said that when Mayor Strong appointed him City Magistrate he was young and had made some mistakes; but he hoped that, as he had now become "more ancient," he would make fewer errors in his public duties. Mr. O'Brien said he was confident that he would be the next Sheriff of this county.

A letter was read from Judge Blanchard saying that he had been kept away from the meeting by sudden illness, but that he accepted the nomination.

At the close of the ceremony, Mr. Quigg said that as John N. Parsons was present he hoped he would have the kindness to say something with regard to the attitude of the labor classes in the city.

MR. PARSONS ON LABOR VOTE.

Mr. Parsons said that the Independent Labor Party was organized because the laboring classes of New York did not believe that they would have a fair chance with the present administration. They have had complaints before, he said, but none that equaled those of the last few years. He said that there are now more than 200 labor organizations represented in the Independent Labor Party, and that the vote it will bring out will be a surprise to every one not thoroughly acquainted with the strength of the party. He thought that the party would draw most of its strength from the Democratic ranks, and the General Committee had been selected with that view, thirty-two members being Democrats and three Republicans.

John Proctor Clarke said, after Mr. Parson's speech, that it was the most encouraging utterance he had heard during the present campaign. Mr. Quigg also said that the speech of the labor leader indicated that the labor element in this city would throw to the fusion ticket far more strength than is generally supposed. He thought that the vote it will bring out in many of the Assembly districts, now considered as strongholds of Tammany, will astonish the Democratic leaders.

There was a light luncheon after the ceremony of notification.

CHALLENGED VOTERS SUE.

Seeking Writs to Compel Their Registration by Election Officers.

Several suits have been begun under the new section of the election laws that require men who go to register and are challenged to answer a large number of questions. Justice Scott in Supreme Court Monday issued orders to show cause on the application of William Donnelly and Thomas Kelly why writs of mandamus should not be issued compelling the Republican election Inspectors of the Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District to register them as voters without making the affidavits prescribed by the law. The Democratic Inspectors registered the men, but the Republicans insisted that they should answer the questions and sign affidavits, which they refused to do. The matter came up yesterday before Justice Bookstaver, and Job E. Hedges appeared to represent the office of Superintendent of Elections McCullagh. An adjournment was asked for until Friday, which was granted.

Lawyer Edward J. Newell said yesterday that he would to-day apply for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Board of Election Inspectors in the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District to strike from the register the name of James Tuttle, who registered from the Municipal Lodging House, at 398 First Avenue, which is an institution supported by the city. Tuttle is not the janitor of the place nor a permanent employe. The decision in this case, which is being made a test one, said Mr. Newell, will affect a large number of men who have registered under similar conditions.

Two of Superintendent McCullagh's men yesterday arrested Herbert Peterson, alias George Brady, an alleged ex-convict, for illegal voting last year. He was held in the Centre Street Court for examination to-day.

Later in the day another arrest was made by Superintendent McCullagh's men in the person of James Sweeney, at a lodging house at 9 Bowery. Sweeney, said Mr. McCullagh, had on Oct. 13 registered from a lodging house at 16 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, where he had lodged only on the two preceding days. He will be arraigned this morning in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn.

Superintendent McCullagh denied yesterday a story that he was after some of the election officers in Mount Vernon for their failure to file certificates and challenge lists. He said that some of his Deputies were at Yonkers, Port Chester, East Chester, Westchester, and Mount Vernon looking after election matters, but not after any special election officers.

TO BE TAMMANY'S ALLY.

Attitude of the Manhattan Democracy and Its Explanation.

The Manhattan Democracy, which controls a large vote, and which has of late years wielded its influence against Tammany Hall, has decided to support the regular Democratic ticket this Fall. This action was taken at a meeting of the Executive Committee held at the Sturtevant House last night.

The aim of the Manhattan Democracy is to fight for purity in politics and against bossism, and the members believe they can attain their ends by properly utilizing the provisions of the primary law. To avail themselves of the benefits of the statute it is necessary to register and enroll as Democrats.

At the meeting last night Ernest Harvier, Commissioner of Municipal Statistics, presided and Albert Levine was Secretary. Mr. Harvier made a brief address, urging all Democrats to enroll and do their full duty. Then Charles Steckler presented an address, which was unanimously adopted, and which is, in part, as follows:

The Manhattan Democracy urge the voters of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx to cast their ballots for the Democratic ticket. Prior to the enactment of the present primary laws, a Democrat dissatisfied with the leaders in control of the party had but one alternative, that was to oppose it, and by doing so was compelled to vote the ticket nominated by the Republicans. Now this is happily averted.

The Democratic Party having this year nominated a judiciary ticket composed of such good, faithful public servants as the Hon. George C. Barrett, the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, the Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, and the Hon. Lewis J. Conlan, there is no longer any reason why an independent Democrat should not support the ticket, which gives him the right, by enrolling, to vote at the primaries and thus eradicate existing evils.

On motion of Alexander Bremer, President of the National League of Musicians, the following committee was appointed to agitate the taking away of the control of the machinery from the old party hacks: Alexander Bremer, Ernest Harvier, George C. Ransom, Albert Levine, L. L. Brown, John Osborne, J. Charles Seligman, John Hallisey, and Dr. S. J. Abramson.

The meeting then adjourned.

MR. CROKER ON THE FIGHT.

Attacks Republicans and Says They Have No Non-Partisan Ticket.

Richard Croker said at the Democratic Club last night, in speaking of the declaration contained in the Republican address to the voters, that the Republican organization in this city will stand for honest municipal government before party government, and that such a policy is a new thing to find professed in that quarter.

"They have changed over there in the last few years," he said, with a smile. "But they haven't got a non-partisan ticket this year any more than that committee of theirs, the Mazet committee, is non-partisan. The Republican organization isn't non-partisan this year any more than it ever was. It only says it is to try to deceive the people.

"It's just a straight fight between Tammany Hall and the Republican organization and the people know it. The people know whether to vote for this non-partisan Republican organization or for the Tammany organization, which is responsible for every man it nominates.

"This Mazet Committee started out to be non-partisan, too, and it has been spending the people's money getting the Republican platform ready."

Mr. Croker added that he would make an answer to these statements at an early day.

ESSEX COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 18.—The Essex County Republican Convention was held tonight in Music Hall. Richard C. Jenkins of Newark presided.

There were seven candidates for Sheriff, John H. Bonnell, Custodian of the State House at Trenton, receiving the nomination on the second ballot. Thomas N. McCarter of Newark was nominated on the first ballot for State Senator to succeed Senator George W. Ketcham. Joseph W. Ellor of East Orange was nominated on the first ballot for Surrogate. Ellor was nominated by Edgar Williams, who has for two years headed a faction opposed to him in East Orange. The machine slate was carried through in every instance.

Assembly nominees are: Jacob Clark, J. Henry Bacheller, John W. Weisman, John Kreitter, William Mungle, Fred J. De Leot, and George F. Brandenburg of Newark, John N. Klein of Belleville, George S. Campbell of Millburn, John P. Dexheimer of Orange, and Benjamin F. Jones of South Orange.

The party is pledged to oppose the bill, allowing the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to abandon the Morris Canal unless the property rights revert to the public as the original owners. State issues are made predominant in the platform adopted and the money question and expansion are given only a paragraph each. The policy of the Administration is indorsed.

NEW BRIDGE PLANS APPROVED.

Bridge Commissioner Shea has approved the plan for the new East River Bridge, which will extend from this borough, over Blackwell's Island, to the Borough of Queens, and he said yesterday that work will doubtless be begun within a short time.

The new bridge will be 150 feet wide, a width much greater than that of the Brooklyn Bridge. It will be 2,710 feet long, and will be built on the cantilever principle. There will be two tracks for elevated railroad trains, two roadways for trolley cars, separate roadways for light and heavy vehicle traffic, a bicycle path, and a walk for pedestrians.

The main pier on the western end will be 115 feet high, and the piers on Blackwell's Island will be 118 feet high. The entrance on the Manhattan side will be at Second Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and the eastern entrance will be at Rogers and Babbitt Streets, Long Island City. The bridge will cost about $5,740,000.

"Do Not Burn the Candle At Both Ends."

Don't think you can go on drawing vitality from the blood for nerves, stomach, brain and muscles, without doing something to replace it. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve, mental and digestive strength by enriching and vitalizing the blood. Thus it helps overworked and tired people.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

AN ALL-DAY FIGHT IN WESTERN NATAL

Continued from Page 1.

ent attitude, and asserted that there was absolutely no need to reject the Transvaal's offer of Aug. 5. The language used by Mr. Chamberlain, just after that offer was made and when the negotiations had reached a most promising point, could not be considered favorable to a peaceful settlement.

Discussing the cause of the final breach, Sir William said:

"On Sept. 6 the Transvaal sent a dispatch pressing for the appointment of a joint commission to consider their offer, on condition that suzerainty be dropped. Everybody is now convinced that suzerainty was dropped in 1884. [Loud Ministerial protests.] At any rate, successive Secretaries of State were of that opinion."

Mr. Chamberlain emphatically dissented.

Sir William, resuming, went on to remark that suzerainty was only formally announced to President Krüger by Mr. Chamberlain in 1899. He commented upon the "extraordinary delay in sending the final proposals of Great Britain."

"The British Nation," he exclaimed, "has a right to know what the proposals of the Government are. The Government has no right to involve the nation in a war in the dark. I cannot conceive why the good offices of the Orange Free State were rejected; and I think the negotiations might have been conducted differently, with a different issue.

"I dissociate myself altogether from responsibility of any kind for the measures that have led to this war, although I am prepared to support the Government in the unhappy conflict in which we are engaged."

The House then adjourned.

BRITISH QUESTION NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Times editorially complains of the lax observance of neutrality on the part of some of the States in permitting the systematic recruiting and enlistment of men openly and ostentatiously for service against Great Britain in South Africa. Regarding shipments of contraband for the Boers, The Times says, the shippers must not complain if the goods are seized by British cruisers, and notes that these consignments appear to come mostly from Hamburg. It says:

"Perhaps, though this is doubtful, some shipments may have been made in American ports. If this is so, American lawyers will be aware that they have only to read 'Lorenzo Marques is situated near the Transvaal frontier' for 'Matamoros is situated near the borders of the Confederate States' to bring such consignments within the precise terms of some of the best-known decisions of their Supreme Courts.

"With respect to the real destination of contraband articles, this country only asks that the rules and usages of international law should be impartially applied."

British Seize Transvaal Gold.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The imperial authorities have impounded 150,000 sovereigns which arrived by steamer today for the Transvaal. The money will be kept here until the war is ended.

Conyngham Greene Sails.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 18.—Conyngham Greene sailed for England to-day. An enthusiastic crowd assembled to bid him farewell.

Mine Managers Reach Delagoa.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 18.—The last of the leading Randites and managers of the gold fields, and of the Eckstein, Robinson, and Champ d'Or Mines, together with a body of engineers, arrived here to-day. They report that they were searched for gold at the frontier by the Boers.

Boers Buying Up Provisions.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 18.—A representative of the Transvaal Government has arrived here and is buying up all the provisions obtainable.

**Prisoners Put On Portugese

MR. BRYAN AT LOUISVILLE

Speaks Against Expansion and the Government's Policy.

URGES SUPPORT OF GOEBEL

Says the Wrong Done by the Convention Should Not Be Righted by Electing Republicans.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18.—Twenty thousand people greeted William J. Bryan and the candidates on the Democratic State ticket at Churchill Downs this afternoon, the occasion being the first demonstration by local Democrats in the State campaign now in progress. The crowd was filled with enthusiasm and satiated with barbecued meat and burgoo. It was fed upon oratory by the State leaders, notably ex-Senator J. S. C. Blackburn and William Goebel and the champion of its cause in National politics, William J. Bryan.

The barbecue was the feature of the third day's programme of the party which has been stumping Kentucky in the interest of the regular Democratic nominee. They spent three hours at the Jockey Club grounds, all full of speechmaking, and then resumed their trip to Covington, Ky. After a meeting there to-night the campaign in Ohio will be begun.

A notable part of the day's programme was played by the Cook County Marching Club of Chicago, which, 300 strong, came into town at 8 o'clock this morning and to the music of five brass bands cut a swath of unterrified Democracy through the heart of Louisville that brought cheers from the hundreds who had gathered to greet them. Capt. Farrell's band had breakfast at the Gault House, marched to the race course, and for the remainder of the day devoted themselves to adding noise and enthusiasm to the Democratic celebration in progress there. To-morrow they will make a trip to the Blue Grass region, touching Frankfort, Lexington, and Paris, jumping into the midst of the Ohio campaign on Friday at Cincinnati.

When Mr. Bryan arrived at the race track he was greeted with loud applause. The crowd completely filled the large grand stand, even down to the bottom of the steps, and several thousand people were packed and jammed together on the grand stand. It was a sea of humanity that the speakers faced. The Chicago Democrats were seated in the centre of the grand stand.

Mr. Bryan began by reading a letter from John Young Brown, which had been handed to him on his arrival in the city. The letter cited the statements concerning the agreement of Goebel and Stone, by which they were to combine their forces for the purpose of securing the organization of the Louisville Convention, and asked whether, "after over 300 men were placed in the convention instead of the delegates selected," the Government could give Goebel the nomination of the party. He also asked whether such a contract was not fraudulent.

Gov. Brown further asked whether a Chairman had the right to deny an appeal; whether armed police in the convention was not a menace to free government; whether Bryan was in favor of the Goebel election law, and lastly, whether Bryan had any plea save that of political expediency to justify submission.

Mr. Bryan said on the subject of the letter: "Now, he asks if it be true that this was done. I want to say that I did not come to sit in judgment on any convention. I did not come to discuss the details of an election law. I come to say, and I say with emphasis, that if there was anything done in that convention that a Democrat does not think ought to have been done, I ask of that Democrat what his remedy is. Is it to elect a Republican Governor and Republican officials? The man who tries to correct a Democratic convention by electing a Republican Governor assumes responsibility for all that Governor does after he has been elected."

Mr. Bryan then urged his hearers to support the regular nominees of the Democratic Convention, saying that convention not only reaffirmed the declarations of the Chicago platform, but defined the attitude of the party on the issues that have arisen since 1896. The survival of these principles he declared to be of more importance than the question of candidates. He asserted it was not a question between Goebel and another Democrat, but between Goebel and the election of a Republican Governor and Republican State officers. He recognized the right of any man to bolt, but said he thought this a very poor way of remedying any wrong, fancied or real, that might have been done by the Louisville Convention.

Mr. Bryan again attacked the Philippine policy of the Administration. He cited Mr. McKinley's statement that the United States would hold the archipelago, and quoted the President as saying: "I confidently believe that Congress will provide for those people a Government that will bring them blessings, and advance their material interests."

"I change their sentence but slightly," said Mr. Bryan. "Put 'Parliament' instead of 'Congress' and 'colonists' instead of 'people,' and you have a declaration exactly in line with the policy of King George when the American patriots were in revolution.

"Again, put 'Cortes' instead of 'Congress' and 'Cubans' instead of 'people,' and you have the announcement of the Spanish King in justification of his campaign of subjugation at the time the United States interfered to free the desolate island near our coast.

"These things denote a departure from the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. As an illustration of the demoralizing effect of this imperialism, let me cite a recent manifestation of our foreign policy. When Greece was struggling for freedom Daniel Webster thundered the approval of the American Nation. When Cuba was devastated the American Nation came to the rescue. Now the gallant Boers in South Africa are shedding their life's blood for the right of men to govern themselves, and this Nation stands with its hands tied, its throat gagged.

"If we appealed to England in behalf of the Boers, she would reply: 'What's the matter with the Filipinos?'

"I want this Nation to be at peace with the other nations of the world, but I would rather have the gratitude of these valiant Boers than the smiles of an English aristocracy."

Mr. Bryan urged upon his hearers the importance to the party of the election to the United States Senate of J. S. C. Blackburn, saying his vote was needed in the determination of the questions of public policy brought to us by the Spanish war, in the event of possible legislation looking to an increase of the standing army, such as, he said, was attempted last session, and in the matter of trusts and the income tax.

At many periods of his discussion of National issues he paused for the remark: "And yet they ask us to stop while these questions are pending to settle the details of a State Convention."

Mr. Bryan was followed by Mr. Goebel, after which the party proceeded eastward, expecting to arrive at Covington to-night.

NO POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

An Order Is Sent Out Prohibiting the Levy of Contributions from Post Office Employes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Postmaster General has issued a formal warning to all Postmasters against the levy of political assessments and simultaneously the Civil Service Commission has called attention to the law governing the subject and of the commission's intention to enforce it. This general warning is similar to that issued heretofore prior to political campaigns, and, it is understood, follows complaints of specific violation of the law received from Ohio and other States where elections are to be held this year. The Postmaster General's order follows:

By request of the Civil Service Commission all Postmasters are hereby directed to sign and post conspicuously in their respective offices copies of the following circular, issued by the United States Civil Service Commission, and to use every means to direct the attention of their subordinates to the provisions thereto.

W. S. SHALLENBERGER,
Acting Postmaster General.

The commission's circular says:

The Civil Service act makes political assessments of Federal officers and employes a misdemeanor, and then quotes Sections 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of the act, which was approved Jan. 16, 1883. The commission now adds the following:

It is the duty of the commission to see that the provisions of this law are strictly enforced, and it will employ every legitimate and available means to secure the prosecution and punishment of whoever may violate them. The commission requests any person having knowledge of any violation of this law to lay the facts before it, and it will at once take action upon them.

JOHN R. PROCTOR, President.

To further guard against violations the following notice, to be signed by Postmasters and to be posted at all Post Offices, has been promulgated:

All employes connected with this office are hereby notified that they are under no obligation whatever by reason of their being in the public service to make contributions or subscriptions for political or other purposes, and that they will not be molested or in any way discriminated against for failure to so subscribe or contribute.

ALLEGED FRAUDS DISCUSSED.

Gov. Roosevelt Hears Mr. Coyne's Report Concerning Charges in the Ninth District.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Deputy Attorney General Coyne, who has been investigating the alleged frauds at the primary elections of the Democratic Party in the Ninth Assembly District in New York City, will, it is believed, submit to Gov. Roosevelt on Friday a report setting forth whether or not a special Grand Jury should be convened by the Governor to deal with the cases. Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that his action in the matter would depend entirely on that report.

The Governor was asked if the calling of a special Grand Jury by the District Attorney of New York County to handle those cases would have any influence on him. He replied: "Mr. Coyne has investigated as to the necessity of a special Grand Jury to be appointed by me to consider these cases, and if he reports that one is necessary, I will appoint it, no matter what the action of the New York County officials has been or may be."

SENATOR REED RENOMINATED.

New Jersey Republicans Indorse the Present State Administration.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 18.—The Republican County Convention met here today and renominated Charles A. Reed for Senator. There were 45 votes in the convention, of which Senator Reed received 25. George A. Ditts, Clerk in Chancery, Thompson's man, received 17 votes, and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen 3 votes. The nomination was made unanimous. There was no fight, as had been expected. E. E. Cooper was renominated for member of Assembly without opposition.

Previous to the convention an effort was made to break the Reed contingent, but it was found impossible to make any successful assault.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National and State platforms of the Republican Party and the present State administration.

County Treasurer Nominated.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Emmons J. Swift, State Excise Inspector, of Forestville, was nominated for Treasurer of Chautauqua County this morning, to succeed Thomas Hutson of Mayville, who was removed from office by Gov. Roosevelt. The Governor may appoint Swift to serve out Hutson's unexpired term.

SAYS BANKS WERE HARD HIT.

Abraham Levy's New Charge Against Firm of Stettheimer & Bettman.

The case of Marcus A. and his brother, David Bettman, formerly members of the petroleum firm of Stettheimer & Bettman, 18 Broadway, who were arrested on Oct. 13, was again brought before Magistrate Hogan, at the Yorkville Court, yesterday. The brothers had been arrested at the instance of Harris P. Berwald, an oil dealer, of Titusville, Penn., who charged that they had converted $41,000 loaned to them.

Abraham Levy, Berwald's attorney, made a statement, in which he said that by the operations of the late firm of Stettheimer & Bettman, some big banks in this city were losers in sums of from $17,000 to $60,000. Mr. Levy had with him the representatives of these banks, among them being the Chemical National, the Importers and Traders' Bank, the Bank of North America, and the New York Life Insurance Trust Company.

Mr. Levy wanted the evidence of the representatives taken before the deposition of the complainant, Mr. Berwald, but Magistrate Hogan advised differently. The banks' representatives left their names and will appear when they are wanted. There was also present Thomas R. Fanning of the County Clerk's office, to give proofs of the assignment made by the firm, March 5, 1898, for the benefit of creditors.

At Mr. Levy's instance, Mr. Berwald took the stand and told his side of the case. He said that he had been induced to invest $6,000 in the firm's business in July, 1895, through Sigmund Stettheimer, a distant relative of the firm member. He said he first met the members of Stettheimer & Bettman Dec. 6, 1895, and that one of the Bettmans asked him if he had any idle money.

He declared that Marcus Bettman had told him that the firm was safer than a county bank, and that they had $2,000,000 surplus. Mr. Bettman had also told him that the firm had capital invested in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and had also property in Buffalo and Jamestown, N. Y.

Further statements which Mr. Berwald credited to Marcus Bettman were that he (Marcus) was a Director in the Fourth National Bank of New York, and that Joseph Stettheimer had died leaving $300,000 he had invested in the firm in his wife's name, and in addition there was $75,000 which his wife had received from life insurance.

Mr. Berwald said he had been induced on Sept. 12, 1895, to give $20,000 in two checks to the firm, and on Sept. 21, $15,000. Mr. Levy offered in evidence a number of letters, all having been received from the firm by Mr. Berwald he said. Adjournment was then taken until Oct. 26. The Bettman brothers are still on parole in custody of their lawyer.

DUBLIN'S LORD MAYOR HERE.

Plans to Raise Funds for the Parnell Monument.

Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and John E. Redmond, M. P., are passengers aboard the White Star Line steamship Majestic, which arrived last night too late to pass Quarantine and to dock. She will reach her pier early this morning.

Messrs. Tallon and Redmond come to this country to collect funds for the monument of Charles Stewart Parnell in Dublin and for the purchase of Parnell's ancestral home.

The New York City Council of the Irish National Federation of America is opposed to the project as a factional movement on the part of the Redmondites, and has issued a circular giving the views of various Irishmen, among others Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, in support of its position.

The Cork Men's Protective, Benevolent, and Patriotic Association proposes, on the other hand, joining in the reception to be extended the visitors and co-operating in the raising of funds. At its last meeting the Cork Men's Association passed resolutions to this purpose and further approving the resolutions of the Cork District Council "in its condemnation of England for its unjust war on the Boers."

The Parnell Monument Committee met last night in the Hoffman House to arrange for the public meeting Sunday evening in the Academy of Music. Besides the Lord Mayor and Mr. Redmond, it is thought that Bourke Cockran and Justice Martin J. Keogh will also make addresses.

Gov. Roosevelt sent a letter to Mr. William Temple Emmet, Chairman of the Reception Committee, expressing his good wishes for the monument scheme and presenting his compliments to the Lord Mayor and to Mr. Redmond.

The Nestor of Cabmen Is Dead.

William Ducey, for more than thirty years a cabman, and who enjoyed the distinction of having had more millionaires for customers than any other cabman in the city, died yesterday afternoon in the New York Hospital. Ducey was fifty-five years old, and lived with his wife and two children at 76 West Fiftieth Street. It is two weeks since he was seized with heart disease. Five years ago he became the night cabman at the Metropolitan Club and ran four cabs. For a number of years he had his stand at the Custom House.

Third Time a Bridegroom at 78.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 18.—At 6 o'clock to-night Mark D. Wilson, aged seventy-eight years, was united in marriage to Elizabeth Lewis, who is forty-five years of age. The Rev. John T. Kerr, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, officiated. The nuptials were solemnized at the residence of Malancthon Reeves, who is a Director in the National Bank and President of the Elizabeth Ice Company. Only the close relatives of the bride and groom were present at the wedding. The bridegroom has been married three times. His second wife has been dead three years. He is the proprietor of a carpet cleaning works, and is considered wealthy. The couple went to Washington, D. C., on their bridal tour.

FILIPINO WOULD BETRAY

Pio Del Pilar Offers to Surrender Aguinaldo and the Army.

WANTS $500,000 FOR THE ACT

Gen. Otis Declines the Proposition—Insurgents Kill Spaniards Who Would Turn Over Artillery.

MANILA, Oc. 18.—Gen. Otis has received messages purporting to come from the insurgent General, Pio del Pilar, offering to sell his army out and to deliver Aguinaldo into the hands of the Americans. Although he is not satisfied that this offer is authentic, it is not intrinsically improbable. The policy of Gen. Otis is firmly set against buying any surrenders.

Pio del Pilar offers for the sum of $50,000 to refrain from attacking Manila with his army; for the sum of $250,000 he offers to surrender his army after a sham battle, both sides firing into the air, and for the sum of $500,000 he says he will procure the overthrow of the insurrection and the capture of Aguinaldo, Paterno, and the other leaders.

In the course of the communication he refers to Aguinaldo in contemptuous terms, indicating that strained relations exist between them.

Reports are being received from the districts occupied by the enemy that the Filipinos believe that Pio del Pilar has an audacious plan to break through the American lines into Manila and to seize Gen. Otis and the Archbishop. Possibly these rumors were started with an idea of helping him to make a deal with the Americans.

It is unnecessary to say that the Americans would welcome an attack of that sort. There has been much speculation of late regarding the whereabouts of Pio del Pilar. The recent attack at La Loma is credited to his men. It is believed that he is now in the vicinity of San Mateo Valley with a force of 1,800 to 3,000 men.

DEATH TO WOULD-BE TRAITORS.

Filipinos Cut the Throats of Seven Spanish Conspirators.

MANILA, Oct. 18.—Ten former Spanish soldiers who were captured by the Filipinos and for a time acted as officers and members of a Filipino artillery regiment situated in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, in the Laguna de Bay district, determined to surrender the artillery to the Americans. The plot was discovered by the Filipinos, who killed seven of the conspirators, the other three making their escape to Manila.

It appears that when the surrender was determined upon the Spaniards delegated one of their number to proceed to Manila, and to propose to Gen. Otis to surrender, after a prearranged mock battle, about twelve pieces, including Krupp and Nordenfeldt rapid-fire guns, well supplied with ammunition from the Lipa powder factory, in exchange for certain sums to be paid the Spaniards, who were to be pardoned for carrying arms against the Americans and to be transported to Spain.

The delegate left Santa Rosa, and, accompanied by three Filipinos, entered the American lines at Calamba. The Filipinos did not proceed far, deciding to await his return at a given time. As the delegate was detained longer than they had expected, they grew suspicious and returned to Santa Rosa.

The plot was then revealed and the remaining Spaniards were attacked. The gunboat Napidan, coasting near Santa Rosa, perceived two men on the beach hurriedly embarking in a boat and pushing toward them. She took them on board, and they reported that the Filipinos, on discovering the plot to surrender the artillery, had cut the throats of seven of their Spanish companions and that they themselves had barely escaped with their lives.

The three Spaniards are now hiding in Manila, fearing Filipino vengeance. Gen. Otis has declined their offer through the delegate to surrender the artillery for money; but he promises to send the three to Spain.

FILIPINO OFFICERS KILLED.

Batson's Scouts Defeat the Enemy at San Mateo—Americans Capture Ammunition at Guiguinto.

MANILA, Oct. 18.—Batson's Macabebe scouts encountered the enemy at San Mateo, near Arayat, at dawn to-day and attacked them on the front and flank, driving them out of the trenches and dispersing them completely.

Several Filipinos, including a Captain and a Lieutenant, were killed. A quantity of arms was captured. The Macabebes had one man killed.

A body of twenty-five Filipinos attacked a railroad patrol of eight men, members of the Seventeenth Regiment, at Guiguinto, north of Bulacan, wounding two.

The Americans reinforced the patrol and drove off the enemy, capturing a quantity of ammunition.

COL. BELL TAKES PRISONERS.

With a Scouting Party, Captures Thirteen Filipinos — Lawton, with Cavalry, Reaches Cabiao.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Gen. Otis has made the following report to the War Department under date of Oct. 18:

"Lawton, with carefully selected strong column, reached Cabiao, ten miles south of San Isidro, this morning. Thirty days' supplies and more at Calumpit to be forwarded. Third and Fourth Cavalry with him under Young. Bell, Thirty-sixth Infantry, scouting northwest of Santa Rita with part of regiment, struck insurgents, killing and wounding several, capturing thirteen prisoners, fifteen rifles."

AGUINALDO ISSUES A BOOK.

Publishes the Letters on Which He Bases His Assertion that He Was Promised Independence.

MANILA, Oct. 18.—The Consuls in Manila have received from Tarlac, where it is believed that Aguinaldo remains, a book containing the correspondences between him and the American commanders and Consuls in which, as he contended in his recent appeal for recognition, the Filipinos find the basis for their assertion that the American Government recognized their sovereignty and promised them independence.

The book is addressed to the members of the United States Congress, and contains a long argument by Señor Buencamino of the so-called Cabinet of Aguinaldo, and alleged letters written by Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman, United States Consul at Hongkong, to Aguinaldo in June and July of last year. It has made a sensation among the Spaniards here.

Replying to Aguinaldo's request that the Americans would arrange for the shipment of the Spanish prisoners to Hongkong, relieving the Filipinos of the expense of maintaining them, Mr. Wildman wrote:

"Never mind feeding them. A meal every day of rice and water will be a good diet. They have been living too high during the last few years. As the Spaniards want more bloodshed in the Philippines, I trust you will let them have a taste of real war. Do not be so tender with them. Handle them as they would treat you."

Mr. Wildman's letters deal largely with the shipment of arms. The whole correspondence, however, contains no promises of independence.

Señor Buencamino lays stress upon letters from Admiral Dewey and Gen. Anderson requesting passes for American officers and others to visit Filipino territory, and upon a letter from Gen. Anderson asking "you and your people to co-operate with us in military operations against the Spaniards."

NEW TRANSPORT IS COMPLETED.

Will Carry the Forty-seventh Regiment to Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 18.—After being entirely reconstructed, the United States transport Thomas has been turned over to the Government by the Cramps' Shipbuilding Company. The Thomas is considered to be the finest troopship in the world, being fitted with every modern sanitary appliance, besides many novel and useful innovations for preparing food. Quarters for about 2,000 persons, including officers and nurses, have been provided.

Two other transports, the Logan and the Meade, are being reconstructed by the Cramps and will be ready for service soon. The admirable appointments of the Thomas are being duplicated in the Logan and

The Tree-Planting Association
OF NEW YORK

will furnish, free of charge, full information as to the most suitable trees for city growth, with list of nurserymen, and the charges of each for the completed work (including iron tree-protectors), also printed blank forms for orders to nurserymen, on application by *mail only* to its office, Nos. 64 and 66 White Street, New York City.

Orders should be placed now to secure the best results.

Meade, although they will not be able to provide for as many persons as their predecessor.

J. M. Carson, Jr., Major and Quartermaster United States Volunteers, assumed charge of the Thomas to-day for the War Department. To-morrow the transport will start for New York, where she will go into dry dock for painting and overhauling before being provisioned for her trip to Manila. When the Thomas leaves New York, on Nov. 1, she will have on board the Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Walter Howe, commanding, now at Camp Meade.

DANGER FOR A TRANSPORT.

Steamer Officers Express Fears for the Senator's Safety.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 18.—The steamer Empress of India, which has reached here from Japan, has completed the roughest trip of her forty-three voyages. The second day out from Yokohama she encountered a typhoon, which smashed all telegraphic communication between the engine room and bridges, and destroyed some of the boats. The storm continued unabated all day and night.

Fears are expressed by officers for the transport steamer Senator, carrying home the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment. She left Yokohama for San Francisco eight hours before the Empress, and having immense upper work would fare badly in a gale.

Commander Taussig on Waiting Orders

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The naval orders issued to-day assign Commander Taussig to waiting orders at San Francisco. The purpose is to give the officer an opportunity to receive there a copy of the charges preferred against him by Admiral Watson, and upon which the Admiral removed the Commander from the Bennington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Marietta sailed yesterday from Norfolk for the Azores, on her way to Manila, via the Suez Canal.

The Uncas has arrived at San Juan.

The Stiletto has arrived at Newport.

The Wahneta, Nezinscott, and Wasp have arrived at Norfolk.

The Machias has arrived at Boston to fit out for Manila.

The Newark sailed to-day from San Francisco for Manila.

THREE FIREMEN ARE KILLED.

Caught by Falling Walls and Crushed to Death in the Debris.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Oct. 18.—Fire this morning caused the loss of three lives and property worth $100,000. The dead are Truman Rhodes, Charles Schutter, and Fon Davey. The men were memebrs of the volunteer fire department, and were fighting the fire when the front wall of a three-story building fell outward. They were caught by the falling bricks and crushed to death. The fire is supposed to have originated from an explosion of natural gas.

LOYAL LEGION ELECTS OFFICERS.

Decided That Admiral Dewey Is Not Eligible as Commander in Chief.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—At the session of the Loyal Legion here to-day the following officers were elected: Commander in Chief—Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, retired, New York; Senior Vice Commander—Lieut. Charles P. Clark, United States Navy, Connecticut; Junior Vice Commander—Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, Kansas; Recorder—Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, Philadelphia; Registrar—Major W. H. Rexford, United States Army; Treasurer—Paymaster G. D. F. Barton, New York; Chancellor—Brig. Gen. W. L. James, Philadelphia; Chaplain—Major Henry S. Burrage, Maine; Council in Chief—Major George W. Chandler, Michigan; Rear Admiral George Brown, Indiana; Col. Charles A. Woodruff, United States Army; Major Gen. George A. Sanborn, Minnesota, and Major Roswell E. Mason, Illinois.

The movement inaugurated yesterday to elect Admiral Dewey Commander in Chief was abandoned, as it was decided that he is not eligible.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Mr. Hay Makes a Proposition Which Will Probably Be Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Hay had a conference to-day with Mr. Tower, the Chargé of the British Embassy here, relative to the Alaskan modus vivendi. The Secretary had already given consideration to the last proposition of the British Government and was prepared to submit the answer from the United States, which in this case takes the form of another proposition.

This last proposition differs in no essential from that which has already served as the basis of the agreement between Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower, but upon close scrutiny of the latest form it was deemed advisable by our Government to make a few changes in the text, solely with the view of clearing up beyond any chance of double construction a few of the points of the agreement.

The conclusion was reached that the safest course would be to secure the assent of the British Foreign Office to the exact terms of the agreement, leaving no opportunity for future misunderstandings, so the matter was laid before that office through the cable. In consequence, it became apparent that it would not be possible, owing to the difference in time between Washington and London, to perfect the agreement to-day, though at the close of office hours here there was a very confident belief that the end would come to-morrow or next day.

There will be no formal document to receive the signatures of the parties to the agreement, as was the case in the negotiations of the Bering Sea modus vivendi, but the agreement defining the temporary boundary will be set out in the notes exchanged between Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower.

CHADWICK UPHOLDS SAMPSON.

Capt. Chadwick of the cruiser New York yesterday corroborated the facts concerning the letter Gen. Shafter sent to Gen. Toral demanding the surrender of Santiago, as related by Rear Admiral Sampson, on the occasion of the presentation of a sword to the Captain by his native townsmen at Morgantown, West Va.

"There never was any occasion for all this hubbub over the matter," said Capt. Chadwick. "Admiral Sampson thought it would please my friends to know that I had had a hand in so interesting an episode, and related the fact without for a moment intending any reflection on Gen. Shafter.

"The Admiral had sent me to Gen. Shafter to confer regarding joint action of the army and navy. I do not want to be drawn into any controversy with Gen. Shafter, whom I esteem highly and like well. The facts are these:

"I found Gen. Shafter not feeling very well. I asked him if he was open to suggestions, and he said that he was. I then suggested sending the letter, and dictated the draft of it. Gen. Shafter approved it, and after a minor change or two, made at the suggestion of Lieut. Commander Staunton, the letter was copied by a good penman whom the General had in his headquarters.

"I suggested this, thinking that, as the Spaniards are very punctilious, they would look with more favor on a letter in script than one in typewriting. I afterward sent the original to my wife as a memento of the campaign.

"The official copy was signed by Gen. Shafter, and it of course became his letter to Gen. Toral. That is all there is to the story."

Capt. Chadwick had the original at his home 58 West Ninth Street, where he was seen last evening. It is in typewriting, and bears the marks of the corrections suggested by Lieut. Commander Staunton.

Black & Tan

—"The American Porter"—has been demanded for years, but never before successfully attained. It is a perfected brew of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n.—Adv.

MYSTERY OVER DYING MAN

Philadelphian Hurt During an Early Morning Carouse.

HIS COMPANION SAYS HE FELL

Police Accept His Story—Dunlap, Unconscious, Cannot Tell How His Skull Was Fractured.

J. Frederick Dunlap, a Philadelphian, twenty-five years old, is dying in St. Vincent's Hospital from a fracture of the base of the skull received during a carouse early yesterday morning in Carroll's Hotel, at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. There was but one person with the dying man at the time of the occurrence, William Hughes, a bartender in Mould's saloon, at 78 University Place, and the police have accepted Hughes's story that the injury was the result of Dunlap's falling down stairs when he was leaving Carroll's place in an intoxicated condition.

Dunlap and his brother-in-law, F. K. Tete, also from Philadelphia, came to this city on Sept. 25 for the Dewey celebration. They registered at the Spingler House, paying in advance for five days' lodging. Both seemed well supplied with money and they kept up a lively pace until Tete went home on Oct. 1, leaving Dunlap here to continue his celebrating.

Dunlap hung around the saloons in the neighborhood of the hotel, spending most of his time in Mould's, where Hughes worked. He drank heavily, and was said to have been bad-tempered when in his cups. This and the fact that he made considerable noise in the hotel moved George Hillen, the proprietor, to tell Dunlap that he would have to vacate his room on Tuesday. Dunlap asked to be accommodated for that night, saying that he was going back to Philadelphia, and Hillen consented.

A cab drove up to the Spingler House at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and Hughes alighted. He called several other cabmen who were standing near and between them they carried an unconscious man up into the hotel. This was Dunlap. His head hung down on his breast, and when the men had borne him to his room it was seen that his face had the ashy pallor that presages death.

The hotel night clerk, Bert Cook, noticed that the man was bleeding from the ears and called Hughes's attention to it. The bartender wiped the blood away with a handkerchief and seemed to be much agitated. He asked that a doctor be sent for, and finally went for one himself, returning a few minutes later with Dr. Trevell of 55 East Eleventh Street.

Hughes told the doctor and the hotel people that Dunlap had fallen down stairs, and refused all further information at the time. Dr. Trevell examined the unconscious man carefully, but found no wound, but came to the conclusion from the appearance of the eyes and from a partial paralysis of the face that his patient had sustained a fractured skull.

He said he would return at 8:30, and told Hughes to call him if any unfavorable developments intervened. Hughes went away, however, and then Mr. Hillen summoned Policeman Balcomp, who was on post. Balcomp telephoned to St. Vincent's Hospital for an ambulance, and after the ambulance surgeon had concurred in Dr. Trevell's diagnosis, the still unconscious man was removed to the hospital.

Balcomp said nothing until he was relieved, when he reported the case at the Mercer Street Station as an accident. It was not until a reporter called at the station and began to make inquiries about an alleged sandbagging case that the police started an investigation.

The police possessed themselves of Dunlap's effects, and among them they found a bank book showing a deposit of $800 in the German-American Title and Trust Company, at Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia. There was also a check book, from which two checks had been removed, but the stubs contained no entry of the drafts.

Hughes arrived at the Spingler House about noon, and began to berate Proprietor Hillen for having his "friend," as he called Dunlap, removed to the hospital. Hillen was talking about the case at the time with Detective Hall of the Mercer Street Station, and when Hughes arrived Hillen told the detective that Hughes was the man who could give the most information.

Hughes not knowing the status of his questioner at first refused to give any information, but when the detective had showed his shield the two men walked away together. Later at the station house the Sergeant said the police were convinced that the affair was an accident, because Hughes had said so. Any further investigation would have to be at the Coroner's direction in the event of Dunlap's death. Hughes's story of the occurrence was as follows:

"Dunlap, who was my friend, came here last night, and after we (Mould's) closed up we went out together. He had been drinking some, but was not as drunk as I have seen him before. He insisted on going into Carroll's place, and I walked ahead when we were leaving. Dunlap was behind me, and I had just turned around to speak to him when he seemed to slip on the stairs and fell headlong past me to the bottom of the flight.

"I ran to pick him up and saw blood coming out of his ears. I sent for a cab and wanted to take the man to the hospital, but the cabby said he didn't think Dunlap was much hurt, so we took him to the hotel.

"I paid the cabman and also the doctor. After I left the hotel people there had Dunlap taken to the hospital.

"He just fell. He wasn't pushed or struck. It was all an accident. If he gets better he'll tell you the same thing himself, and it will be all right, and if he don't get better it'll be all right, too."

Hughes talked familiarly of "Fred," as he called Dunlap, and at first said he had known the man and his family for years. When asked for details about the family, Hughes said he had notified them, but did not want them mixed up in the matter. When the discrepancies between these two statements were pointed out to him, Hughes admitted that he had known Dunlap only four weeks, and his family not at all, but said he had known Tete, the brother-in-law, for four years.

He refused to say where Tete, with whom he had communicated, lived.

Hughes also admitted having told some reporters that "Dunlap" was an assumed name, but said this was not true. One of the checks used by Dunlap was for $150 on the German-American Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia and was cashed by Mr. Hillen of the Spingler House.

At St. Vincent's Hospital last night it was said that Dunlap's mother and sister had called, but that, as the injured man had not regained consciousness since he was brought to the place, he was unable to recognize them. The hospital authorities refused to give the names of the women, and said it was the desire of the latter that their identity remain unknown.

The hospital surgeons said that they had discovered only a slight abrasion of the skin in the vicinity of the fracture, and said it was possible for Dunlap to have received his injury as Hughes stated. There was not the slightest chance, they said, of his recovery.

DUNLAP'S PHILADELPHIA CAREER.

Inherited a Large Fortune and Is Well Known in the Quaker City.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—J. Fred Dunlap is one of the best-known young men about town. He lives at 3,726 Walnut Street, one of the fashionable sections of the city, and inherited a large fortune from his father, who was a commission merchant here. Dunlap is an accomplished whist player and an active member of the Philadelphia Whist Club.

For several years he was a representative of the Blackwell Tobacco Company in this city. During the past four years, however, he has been manager for the local branch of Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co., coffee importers, of New York. He is a brother-in-law of Fred Kohl, a California millionaire, who is now in Europe.

Alleged Bribers Await a Verdict.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18. —The closing argument for the Government was made today by United States District Attorney Beck in the case of Ellery P. Ingham and Harvey K. Newitt, the lawyers charged with conspiracy and bribery in connection with the Lancaster stamp counterfeiting plot. The case was given to the jury at 3 o'clock. After waiting an hour for the verdict, Judge McPherson adjourned court until to-morrow morning.

Hull of the Nutmeg State Floated.

The hull of the burned steamer Nutmeg State was floated by the Baxter Wrecking Company's steamer John Fuller and beached at City Island yesterday. Acting Coroner Allen last evening began the inquest into the deaths of Mrs. Mary Lagger and her child, who were drowned while trying to make their escape from the burning steamer. The inquest was adjourned to the 26th inst.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:16	Sun sets...5:14	Moon rises... ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:26	Gov. Isl'd...7:53	H. Gate....9:49
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:52	Gov. Isl'd...8:19	H. Gate...10:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Iragua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Alps, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans,		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Newlyn, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Baden Tower, Guadaloupe, &c.	7:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to October 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. 27, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 19.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Oct. 15.
Alps, Jamaica, Oct. 12.
Altai, Port Limon, Oct. 12.
James Turple, Gibraltar, Oct. 4.
Knight Bachelor, Barry, Sept. 28.
Ohio, Hull, Oct. 10.
Olbers, St. Lucia, Oct. 10.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Oct. 8.
Queen Margaret, St. Lucia, Oct. 10.

The Wanamaker Store.

Plain Fabrics for Dresses

DRESS GOODS supremacy. What does it mean? That the woman may depend on this store, assured that she has the largest collection of the correct fabrics of the world to choose from; that she shall pay only their fair worth—and as a rule, that means a saving quite worth while.

The collections of ready-made gowns here are always widely interesting—authoritative in style; elegant. The dress goods here hold an equally commanding position.

Plain fabrics are in great demand—we had most faith in them months ago, and our stock of Broadcloths and Venetian cloths is almost adequate for the demand. They do not need a line of advertising, but if our store news is to be valuable to you we must give frequent and fair notice of our readiness with proper goods.

Two hundred and eighty-four shades of Broadcloths, 52 inches wide, 75c, $1, $1.25 and up to $3. Twelve of the styles in mingled colors.

Fifty-nine colorings of Venetian Cloths, 50 in., at $1.25 and $1.50; 54 in., at $2; 54 in., mingled colorings, at $1.25.

These goods shall satisfy purchasers in every way—we sponge them without cost, because we can do it best, and sponging is a necessary step toward making such goods safe. Rotunda.

Silk Remnants

We have eight hundred pieces of silk—one to eight yards in each—the ends, first and last, from the past few days' selling. Each is marked

at just half price

—half the amount the yardage would cost if taken by you from full regular pieces.

That is statement sufficient to sell the silks—this further word of our way of selling last of lots:

We should have a bargain day, maybe, if the odds of each week could be counted on to fill it, but they cannot—and as our system of business is not planned to cover shams, we could not afford to try. The goods sold here are not finally sold until the purchaser is satisfied—if we foisted off make-believe "bargains," they would be sent back. And that is the small part of it—you would make your own estimate of future Wanamaker announcements, and we should be losers both in friendship and goods.

"Bargains"—only real ones deserve the name—bargains must happen. Our odds and ends, good as carloads to the user, but very much in our way and gladly sold at a loss. Often odd cases from mills, remnants to them as broken dozens and pieces are to us. Quite as big losses taken—as big values given to the purchaser here.

Such selling is entirely dignified here—is in nowise different from the handling of our finest goods.

And happens just any time—the daily news will keep all posted.

The silk remnants, black and colors, ready this morning.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits—Medium Weight It takes as much tact and skill to get thoroughly satisfactory suits at $8.50 to $15 as it does to produce the more costly garments. Each suit we sell must be satisfactory—is, or back it comes.

Suits of Homespun, at $8.50.
Suits of Serge or Homespun, at $10.
Suits of wide wale Cheviot, silk-lined, $13.50.
Suits of Cheviot, Venetian and Covert Cloths, $15.
Second Floor, Broadway.

Woolen Shirt Waists All shirt waists are more or less conventional,—but you don't want your costume to look like a uniform. As much individuality in these as can be, and plenty of colors to choose from. Blues, cardinal, green, brown, violet, heliotrope, black and striped. The upright new designs—the upright plaits in cord effect included. Some braidings; some ornamental buttons, brass or pearl. Read:

$1—Striped flannelette; navy blue and white; full front; yoke and plaits in back; detachable collar.
$1.25—Flannel, solid colors; full front; braided yoke; plaited back.
$1.75—Flannel; solid colors; full front; scroll braiding; yoke and plaits in back.
$2.25—Cashmere, solid colors; full front; yoke and plaits in back.
$2.50—Cashmere; full front; clusters of plaits at intervals; yoke and plaits in back; solid colors.
Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs Beautifully hemstitched goods here direct from the Belfast maker's hands. That means just a single profit, and only a very reasonable one, between factory and consumer. These are linen handkerchiefs, whatever the price---there's never a cotton admixture in this stock. Note those two special advantages, and by all means see the goods at these prices:

FOR MEN—12½c, 16c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1 each.
FOR WOMEN—5c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c each.
Main aisle, Broadway.

Toilet Soaps English sweet lavender soap, pure and delightfully fragrant, 25c for box of 3 cakes. Other good and inexpensive sorts:

White Violet, 3 cakes for 25c.
Golf and Dairy Queen, 3 cakes, 10c.
Pure Castile, with wash cloth, 10c cake.
Tenth street.

Portieres If it should be your wish to have curtains in exclusive style, we'll make them for you, and the cost shall be moderate—up to $150, or even higher.

There's a splendid display here now of tapestry curtains. They are $4.75 to $9 a pair. A single curtain for couch cover or other uses to which they're sometimes applied, at just half the cost of the pair price.

Curtains of Mercerized cotton, elegant silk effect—experts only note the difference, in various colorings and designs, at $9, $11.25 and $12.
Third floor.

Men's White Shirts Here's a shirt for a dollar — the Wanamaker Dollar Dress Shirt—to which we confidently fit the superlative "best." It's a quality, that measured by values generally, should be a half more. It possesses all the good points of a regular $1.50 shirt, and more.

Carefully made by skillful work people, and inspected by most exacting experts; the muslin and linen the most durable; long or short bosom; open or closed fronts; coat skirts; various lengths of sleeves.
Men's Furnishing Goods Store, Ninth street.

Notion Store's Annex Located on the Fifth Floor, Ninth Street, will be found a small branch of a large store. Here are notions of good quality — never other than good, at exceptionally low prices. These ready this morning:

Rubber Lined Dress Shields, 8c., 9c., 10c.
Light Weight Dress Shields, 8c., 9c., 10c.
Stockinet Dress Shields, 5c. pair.
Basting Cotton, 500-yd. spool, 3c.
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yu. spool, 3c.
Milliners' Thread, 500-yd. spool, 5c.
Prussia Binding, 12c. piece.
Taffeta Ribbon, 8c. piece.
Cotton Dress belting, 10-yd. piece, 11c.
Silk Stitched Bone Casing, 7c. piece.
Covered Dress Stays, 4c. doz.
60-Inch Tape Measures, 2c. each.
Cotton Tape, 24-yd. rolls, 7c.
Darning Cotton, 1c. card. Men's Garters, 5c. pr.
Hair Pin Cabinets, 4c. each.

The Buying of Reference Works There is something radically wrong with any reference work that does not *get you into the habit of using it more and more* the longer you possess it. Take The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas, for instance: One can understand the enthusiasm when this work is first bought, because even a slight knowledge of it is excuse enough for one's thinking that it will be of greater value and profit than most other works of its kind, but the longer you have it the more you will believe in it and use it. After a month you will be unable to do without it in many matters that before you would have taken for granted. There is a reason for this. The amount of practical utility and general information is seemingly inexhaustible. It awaits only a perfected knowledge of how best to secure it with the least effort; this of itself is a simple matter. The Century is a work for use, not merely a stately thing in the bookcase. Day by day its hold on one grows stronger.

A visit to the store will show you the books themselves—or a postal will bring you specimen pages, the terms of the new half-price offer, etc.
The Book Store Ninth street.

Muslin Underwear Neat garments that appeal to womanly women --- as many qualities as necessary to meet all requirements of our public, but correct and good---every one of them.

GOWNS
$1—Muslin; pointed yoke front of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; double yoke back; neck and sleeves embroidery trimmed. Others—
Muslin, 50c to $1.25; plain or trimmed.
Cambric, $1 to $2.75; lace or embroidery trimmed.
Nainsook, $2 to $6; lace or embroidery trimmed.

PETTICOATS
$1.50—Muslin; deep lawn umbrella ruffle, with two rows of torchon insertion and clusters of plaits; deep ruffle, edged with torchon lace. Others—
Muslin, 75c to $3.25; plain or trimmed.
Cambric, $1 to $12; trimmed; a few plain.
New shapes, "the Sheath," for habit-back skirts especially.

CORSET COVERS
50c—Cambric; fitted, V neck; rows of insertion and plaits; neck and arm-holes trimmed. Others—
Cambric, 25c to $1.25; trimmed or plain.
Nainsook, 50c to $3.75; lace or embroidery trimmed.
Lawn, $1.75 to $6; lace or embroidery trimmed.
Short, "handkerchief shape" and full.

DRAWERS
50c—Muslin or cambric; deep ruffle plaits and fine embroidery. Others—
Muslin, 25c to 85c; plain or trimmed.
Cambric, 35c to $1.50; plain or trimmed.
Nainsook, $1.25 to $5; lace or embroidery trimmed.

CHEMISES
Muslin, 35c to 75c; plain or trimmed.
Cambric, 35c to $1.25; plain or trimmed.
Lawn, $1 to $3; lace or embroidery trimmed.
Many skirt lengths trimmed with lace, insertion and ribbon. The Marguerite styles.

TROUSSEAU SETS
Gown, chemise, drawers, and corset cover or petticoat in each set. Assortment as rich and varied as that of single garments.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Business Suits

Look at it this way—we believe everyone will admit that this business is modern and progressive; up-to-date in all its ways; and will be willing to believe us when we say that men educated in their line of business study its requirements constantly, study here and abroad.

And this business was founded to supply men with proper apparel—was a clothing business first and for long, and has kept on growing in that branch while other branches have come, and grown, too.

The clothing business may be measured by the store as a whole. What you think of the store, think of the clothing. A tailor shop under the roof with other stores, for convenience and right economy.

Forty-five styles of suits at $15—running strongly to the double-breasted vest notion.
Other suits at $10, $12 and $13.50.

No man can judge entirely by this advertisement—we make no claim in it of something for nothing; not even of most at any price, but we feel safe in asking men to come and see for themselves.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

WANTS FORTUNE GOT BY BEGGING

Blind Man Sues Brother and Sister for $20,000 Worth of Property.

Joseph Fischer, a blind man living in Jane Street, West Hoboken, yesterday filed papers in chancery asking that his sister Catherine and his brother Henry be compelled to surrender property valued at $20,000 to him and a younger sister named Clara. He claims that at the death of their parents he and Clara, who is also blind, were sent out to beg. They gave the money they obtained to Catherine, who invested it in real estate in her own name, and subsequently deeded part of it to Henry.

Henry, who lives in Union Hill, says that he and all his brothers and sisters are blind or partly blind. He says that when their father died the care of the others devolved on him and Catherine, and that he and she begged the money that supported the family till they were all able to work, and bought the property at issue. The case will come up in chancery at Jersey City on Oct. 27.

Salesman Charged with a $1,000 Theft.

Harry Ash, for three years a salesman in a Broadway store, and residing at 168 West Twenty-third Street with his wife and child, was yesterday held by Magistrate Zeller in the Jefferson Market Court for examination on a charge of grand larceny. The detectives found his rooms in Twenty-third Street stocked with about $1,000 worth of neckwear, fancy waistcoats, and other articles said to have been stolen from the store.

NEW PRESIDENT AT YALE

Prof. Arthur T. Hadley Installed as Chief of the University.

MANY EMINENT MEN PRESENT

Representatives of Federal and State Governments Gather to Witness the Impressive Ceremonies.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—Arthur Twining Hadley, LL. D., was to-day inaugurated thirteenth President of Yale University to succeed Timothy Dwight. The ceremony took place this afternoon in Battell Chapel, the college church, in the presence of hundreds of distinguished men and women, prominent in higher educational affairs in all sections of the country.

Enthusiasm was somewhat damped by the fact that in the early morning rain bade fair to continue throughout the day, promising to interfere with the unique and impressive procession which had been arranged as a preliminary to the exercises. As the forenoon wore on, however, the weather gave indications of clearing, and steps were taken to carry out the programme in all its details.

The inaugural ceremonies were simple in themselves. They were conducted in English, the traditional Latin pronouncements having been abandoned at Dr. Hadley's request. President Hadley was honored with the presence not only of distinguished Yale alumni, but by the attendance of many famous representatives of other institutions of high rank. The Presidents of Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, Brown, Oberlin, and many other universities and colleges were there. With them were Federal officers, distinguished men of science and letters, diplomats, men of finance and importance in the world of business.

COLLEGE GOWNS IN EVIDENCE.

Battell Chapel was filled to the doors. The audience room presented an animated appearance, for all of those were there in official capacities as representatives of other institutions wore the academic gowns and hoods of their respective institutions. The members of the Yale University corporation and Faculty wore the blue hood and various designations in the way of shades to distinguish the departments with which they are connected.

Dr. Hadley, himself, wore the crimson hood of Harvard, typical of the degree of Doctor of Laws with which Yale's older sister had honored him. President Eliot of Harvard reciprocated the pleasing courtesy by wearing the Yale blue hood, indicating the Yale degree of Doctor of Laws. Other Harvard scholars wore their crimson hoods. The orange and black of Princeton was there, and the variety of colors added brightness to the military uniforms of the staff of Gov. Lounsbury.

The music of the ceremony was impressive. It included selections by the New Haven Symphony Orchestra, the singing by the congregation of the Sixty-fifth Psalm, and of Luther's stirring hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God!" The student chorus of 100 picked voices rendered the commencement ode, written by Edmund Clarence Stedman, '53, for the commencement of 1899. The solos were taken by Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, the basso. The chorus was directed by Prof. Horatio W. Parker. As the procession entered the chapel the orchestra rendered a processional.

PROCESSION IN FOUR DIVISIONS.

The processions entered in four divisions, as follows:

First Division—The President and members of the Yale Corporation with former members of the latter body; Gov. Lounsbury and staff, and Lieut. Gov. Mills; Presidents, delegates, and professors of other universities and colleges, representatives of the American Economic Association, and Principals of academies and schools.

Second Division—Representatives of the Federal and State Governments; Governors of other States; Bishop; members of municipal and local governments, and invited guests.

Third Division—The general body of Yale graduates in the order of classes.

Fourth Division—University Faculties and former members, according to seniority.

After the processional and overture the retiring President, Dr. Timothy Dwight, made the opening prayer. The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Twichell of Hartford, the senior member of the Yale Corporation, then formally inducted Dr. Hadley into office and administered to him the oath of office.

PRESIDENT HADLEY'S ADDRESS.

President Hadley then delivered his inaugural address, in which he said among other things:

"Thirteen years ago my honored predecessor traced in his inaugural address the changes which two centuries had developed in Yale's educational methods and ideals, and showed with clearness what were the corresponding changes in organization which would best fit her to apply these methods and approach these ideals. What has once been done so well we need not undertake to do again. Let us rather proceed to a detailed consideration of the problems which now confront us in the various departments of college and university life. Let us formulate the questions which press for solution. Let us study the good and evil attendant on various methods of dealing with them. Let us see, as far as we may, what lines of policy in these matters of immediate practical moment will enable us best to meet the demands of the incoming century.

"These problems are for the most part not peculiar to Yale. The questions which present themselves to the college authorities here are in large measure the same which arise elsewhere. But the conditions governing their solution are different. We may best understand the work which Yale has to do if we study the problems in their general form, as they come before the whole brotherhood of educators as a body, and then try to solve them in the particular form which is fixed by the special circumstances, past and present, which have made Yale University what it is.

CENTRAL PROBLEM OUTLINED.

"The central problem, which we all have to face, and about which all other problems group themselves, is this: How shall we make our educational system meet the world's demands for progress on the intellectual side, without endangering the growth of that which has proved most valuable on the moral side? And it is the latter part which demands the most immediate attention from a college President, not necessarily because it is more important in itself—for where two things are both absolutely indispensable, a comparison of relative values is meaningless—but because the individual professors can, and under the keen competition between universities must, attend in a large measure to the excellence of instruction in their several departments, while the action of the university as a whole, and the intelligent thought of the university administration, is requisite to prevent the sacrifice of the moral interest of the whole Commonwealth.

"There are four ways in which we may strive to deal with this difficulty:

"1. By relegating the work of character development more and more to the preparatory schools. Our acceptance or non-acceptance of this solution determines our attitude toward the problem of entrance requirements.

"2. By striving to limit the occasion for the use of money on the part of the student. The necessity for such limitation constitutes the problem of college expenses.

"3. By endeavoring to create a body of common interests and traditions outside of the college course which shall make up for the diversity of interests within it. The most widely discussed, though possibly not the most important, point under this head is furnished by the problem of college athletics.

"4. By so arranging the work of the different departments of study that the variety inherent in the elective system shall not be attended with intellectual dissipation; providing the chance for economy of effort on the part of the instructor and the assurance of systematic co-operation on the part of the pupils. This is the problem of university organization.

"Of all interests, the most fundamental are those connected with religious observances and religious feeling. Yale is, and has been from the first, a Christian college. All her institutions show this throughout their structure. This was the dominant purpose in Yale's foundation, and the work and thought of the children have conformed to the wish of the fathers. What changes time may bring in the outward observances, or how soon it may bring them, I know not. The question of compulsory attendance on religious exercises is one which is seriously discussed by the Faculty, the students and the graduates; nor can we predict the outcome of such discussion. But this I know, that it is approached by all, young as well as old, in a spirit of wise conservatism and reverence for past usage, and that no change will be made unless it shall surely and clearly appear to those in authority that we are but modifying the letter of a tradition for the sake of preserving its spirit.

"Even in matters of far less fundamental importance we may, I think, wisely preserve this same spirit of conservatism.

VALUE OF ATHLETIC SPORTS.

"Another group of cohesive forces which strengthens the influence of a university upon its members is connected with college athletics. The value of athletic sports when practiced in the right spirit is only equaled by their perniciousness when practiced in the wrong spirit. They deserve cordial and enthusiastic support. The time or thought spent upon them, great as it may seem, is justified by their educational influence. But side by side with this support and part of it we must have unsparing condemnation of the whole spirit of professionalism. I do not refer to those grosser and more obvious forms of professionalism which college sentiment has already learned to condemn. Nor do I chiefly refer to the betting by which intercollegiate contests are accompanied, though this is a real and great evil, and does much to bring other evils in its train. I refer to something far more widespread, which still remains a menace to American college athletics—the whole system of regarding athletic achievement as a sort of advertisement of one's prowess, and of valuing success for its own sake rather than for the sake of the honor which comes in achieving it by honorable methods. I rejoice in Yale's victories, I mourn in her defeats; but I mourn still more whenever I see a Yale man who regards athletics as a sort of competitive means for pushing the university ahead of some rival. This is professionalism of the most subtle, and therefore most dangerous, sort. I know that the condition of athletic discipline in a college makes a difference in its attractiveness to a large and desirable class of young men, and rightly so. Whether a victory or a series of victories makes such a difference, and increases the numbers that attend the university, I do not know, and I do not care to know. The man who allows his mind to dwell on such a question, if he is not tempted to violate the ethics of amateur sport, is at any rate playing with temptation in a dangerous and reprehensible way.

"I am glad to believe that our colleges, and our Nation as a whole, are becoming better able to understand the love of sport for its own sake. The growth of this spirit through three generations has relieved English universities of some of the problems which to-day confront us in America. To the growth of this spirit we must ourselves trust for their solution here. I am ready heartily to co-operate in any attempts that other colleges may make to lay down clear rules for the practice of intercollegiate athletics, because the absence of such co-operation would be misunderstood and would give cause for suspicion where none ought to exist. But I cannot conceal the fact that the majority of such rules can only touch the surface of the difficulty, and that so far as they distract attention from the moral element in the case, which is beyond all reach of rules, they may prove a positive hindrance to progress. If we can enter into athletics for the love of honor, in the broadest sense of the word, unmixed with the love of gain in any sense, we may now and then lose a few students, but we shall grow better year after year in all that makes for sound university life."

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

After referring to the many difficulties to be met in college organization, he added:

"It is hardly necessary to say to this audience that Yale's organization differs somewhat fundamentally from that of most other American universities. It is a group of colleges, whose property is held in the name of a single corporation, but whose management is, by tradition and in some slight degree by legal authority, located in the hands of separate Faculties. In this respect Yale is not without points of resemblance to Oxford or Cambridge. I shall not try to discuss whether this system is on the whole a good one. It is here, and we cannot for the present change it. Like all other systems, it has its advantages and its disadvantages.

"The advantages are those which are possessed by local government everywhere—an independence of initiative; a loyal spirit among the members of the several Faculties which is the natural result of such independence; a sort of natural grouping of the students under which a common set of rules can be made for each department, and the evils of too great freedom may be avoided. The independence of initiative has manifested itself in the development of new methods of instruction, like those of the Sheffield Scientific School in the past, or the Department of Music in the present. The loyalty has been exemplified over and over again in the readiness to work for salaries even more conspicuously inadequate than those which have been paid at other universities, by men who seek their reward in the possibilities of future greatness. This history of disinterested effort for future rather than present reward has repeated itself in each department of instruction. The effort of the grouping of the students in separate departments has shown itself in the preservation of that esprit de corps which Yale has succeeded in maintaining, I believe, to a greater degree than any other university of the same magnitude.

DISADVANTAGES ARE OUTLINED.

"On the other hand, the system has the disadvantages which everywhere pertain to a scheme of independent local government. There is sometimes a difficulty in carrying the whole university sharply forward into any definite line of policy, however strongly it may be demanded. There is yet more frequently a lack of co-ordination in courses; the work of each of the separate parts or schools having been originally devised with reference to the needs of members of that school, rather than to those of the university as a whole. And, finally, there is a certain amount of duplication of appliances, which involve some actual loss of economy, and makes the impression on the public of causing even more loss than really exists.

"Reform under these circumstances can only be the result of unconstrained discussion and intelligent negotiation. The best possibilities lie not in the exercise of authority but of diplomacy. The effort to impose a prearranged policy is likely to prove futile. We cannot insist on an external appearance of harmony without losing more than we gain."

WELCOME TO NEW PRESIDENT.

The singing of the commencement ode followed the address of the new President, and then Prof. George P Fisher, Dean of the Yale Theological School, and senior Dean of the university, on behalf of the Faculty, graduates, and undergraduates, delivered an address of welcome, in the course of which he said:

"We congratulate ourselves that the corporation has given us a President who knows what, in the modern sense of the word, a university is—especially when we remember how widely the idea is diffused in this country that any man of note, of exceptionally good parts, is conversant enough with the science of education to manage a great literary institution. The wide range of your own studies will be a safeguard against putting all branches of knowledge on a level as instruments of intellectual discipline, and against the temptation either to depreciate the modern sciences and languages or to decry as means of training and culture the languages and literature of antiquity. Especially do we find a happy augury in the fact of your sympathy with the design of the founders of Yale and of its long succession of guardians. We recognize in common that the intent has always been, not alone to equip a body of specialists for one or another particular vocation, but to lay a broad foundation for good service in Church and State. Hence the importance attached to the forces concerned in the molding of character, and consequently to the inculcation of moral and religious truth and to the worship of God. Times change; instruments and methods may change with them. But we need no assurance that you estimate aright the end in view, in which lies the worth of special agencies employed to secure it."

The benediction was pronounced by ex-President Dwight, and the inaugural ceremony proper was at an end.

STUDENTS HOLD HIGH CARNIVAL.

Unique Procession to Mark the Advent of Yale's New President.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—Three thousand Yale undergraduates and recent graduates united to-night in a demonstration in honor of the inauguration of President Hadley. The hit of the procession was the train of cars of the "Hadley Transportation Company." It consisted of a locomotive and three cars, each of the latter 16 feet long and 7 feet high, lighted from within with lanterns. The locomotive moved on wheels and was fitted with a boiler which emitted steam at every stop, and continuously rang a clangorous bell as a warning of its approach. The baggage car contained an excellent likeness of Senator Chauncey M. Depew in the act of throwing out a trunk marked with the initials of President Hadley, "A. T. H., Yale." The baggage car and each of the two passenger coaches were carried by two of the college "sweeps." The whole train formed a tableau 90 feet long. The locomotive burned cotton waste and was equipped like a genuine locomotive. The windows of the passenger coaches contained excellent portraits of prominent professors and graduates. With the cars were twenty seniors carrying regulation railroad lanterns and dressed in the garb of brakemen.

What pleased the visitors most was the transparency carried by the Divinity School students of a representation of the old Saybrook meeting house, where the eleven ministers met who founded Yale College nearly 200 years ago. The structure was a faithful representation. Illuminated from the interior it presented an interesting contrast with the magnificent buildings along which it was carried to the middle of the procession line.

The scientific students carried as symbol of their study a huge blast furnace of sheet iron and cardboard, painted a dull red, to represent the fiery heat that at every stop sent flames high into the air. The furnace was sixteen feet in height. The art students carried a number of transparencies illustrative of their study. One humorous one made light of their few numbers by telling by inference that the majority of the members of the department are women. The transparency asked: "Where are the girls we left behind us?"

The procession started at 9 o'clock with Capt. Malcolm L. McBride of the football eleven as Grand Marshal.

The campus was brilliantly illuminated, each room in the quadrangle being lighted up. Hundreds of Chinese lanterns hung in festoons and fancy designs around the campus and in the archways of the several halls. Great quantities of red fire blazed from the roofs of Vanderbilt, Phelps, and Alumni Halls, and made the dull and heavy sky a deep red.

Every man in the procession carried a flaming torch. Each man also was garbed in the academic gowns and mortarboards of customary cut. They were, however, of distinguishing hues. Each class of the Academic Department was differently attired.

The seniors in a light green, the juniors in a blue, the sophomores in red, and the freshmen in deep green. The several classes of the scientific department wore the same colors as the corresponding classes of the academic department, though slightly different in shade. Transparencies in plenty were carried at the distance of every few feet, most of them containing simply a joking allusion to some bit of college history or some student "stunt." The procession was reviewed at the City Hall by the Mayor and the Court of Common Council. Mayor Driscoll made brief remarks in a congratulatory vein.

From the City Hall the procession wended its way to President Hadley's home. His appearance on the veranda was the signal for cheers. President Hadley made one of his characteristic speeches. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff of New York was recognized on the steps of Judge Townsend's home, and he was given an enthusiastic greeting.

Senator Depew Entertained at Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who was in this city to-day attending the inauguration of President Hadley, was the guest of honor to-night at a dinner party given by Judge William K. Townsend of the United States District Court. The other guests, all New York lawyers, were: L. Frederick Betts, Thomas B. Kerr, H. B. Brownell, and Charles E. Mitchell.

THE GOVERNOR TO MOTHERS.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt this afternoon addressed the New York State Assembly of Mothers and gave them some good advice. He said:

"As the father of six children I have something to speak before you, though of course not as a mother. This afternoon I expect to have the pleasure of seeing you all at the Executive Mansion. I want to talk to you this afternoon on the importance to the Nation of the object of your assembly.

"I do not think it is right for the father to let the mother have all the care of home life; with love and affection there should be common sense and resolution in bringing up children. By indulgence and weak will parents may purchase miserable minutes of pleasure at the cost of all their children's future life. I believe in self control. Let the children have just as good a time as they possibly can. I believe in grown folks having a good time too.

"Now I am going to shock you. If any of you have a boy who will not on good provocation fight—that boy is not worth his salt. Train your boy to use his fighting instincts on the side of righteousness. Do not punish him for what is simply an overflow of animal spirits, because he is healthy and full of life. But punish anything like cruelty. Punish him when he abuses his strength. Train up his character. As one who sees infinitely much of the wickedness in the world, I have grown to count the waste of intelligent and strong effort for righteousness to represent a positive misdemeanor on the part of persons who so waste the effort. We can't afford it. We need all the effort toward righteousness possible. Your children are the people who will shape the questions of the next century, in which there will be a coming together of the nations and a gathering of problems greater than ever before.

"The next century we need every ounce of morality, of firm courage, of steady purpose. We need not only the nice people, the people who want to sit at home and who would confine their efforts to passing resolutions, but we shall need the people who feel a burning sense of indignation at corruption, at wrongs, at injustices, at foul living, and people who will go out and work to set the world aright.

WOMEN ARE STILL AFTER ROBERTS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—At the Mothers' Assembly to-day Mrs. Emlie D. Martin offered the following, which was referred without debate:

Whereas, Utah has defied our Government by electing B. H. Roberts as a Representative in Congress.

Resolved, That we call upon all who would defend the sanctity of the home to write letters to their Representatives in Congress before Dec. 4, urging that B. H. Roberts be not permitted to retain his seat as the Representative from Utah.

Furrier Liebes Attempts Suicide.

Adolph Liebes, a wealthy furrier, living at 104 East Eighty-fourth Street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning in the basement of his place of business, 81 Greene Street, by shooting himself three times in the left breast. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital in a conscious condition and may recover. He said to the porter who found him: "You do not know the trouble I have been in for several years." His domestic affairs are said to be happy and his business affairs are prosperous and the man's relatives and friends do not know what he meant.

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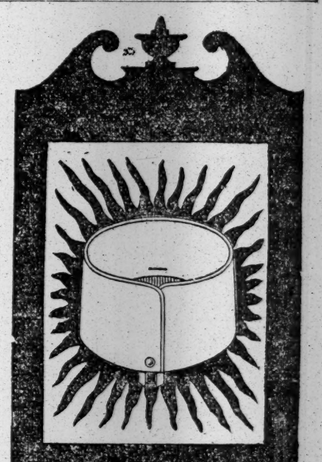

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Moderate Prices.

NEW CHAPEL DEDICATED.

St. Luke's Home for Aged and Indigent Christian Females, which has just been completed at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Broadway, was the scene of an interesting ceremony yesterday morning when the memorial chapel of the home was formally dedicated and blessed. The service was conducted by the Rev. John W. Brown, D. D., one of the Trustees of the home. After the celebration of the holy communion the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., delivered a sermon. The new building is a memorial to the memory of the Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., who founded the home in 1852. A marble altar, also in memory of him, will be placed in the chapel.

All the furnishings of the chapel have been given as memorials. Among them are two stained-glass windows, one in memory of the Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman and the other in memory of Miss Waite, formerly an inmate of the home. The lectern was presented by Mrs. Thomas Rutter. The formal opening and dedication of the home will take place early in November.

Monument to a Cuban War Heroine.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The monument erected in Green Ridge Cemetery to Reubena Hyde Walworth was unveiled today. Miss Walworth was a nurse in the Spanish-American war, and died Oct. 18, 1898, of fever contracted while in the performance of her duty.

Perfect Digestion

Dr J. M. Powers, of Warrensburg, Mo., writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is always a builder, always a blood maker, by making digestion more perfect."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

PRESIDENT'S LAST SPEECH

Makes His Final Address of the Tour at Youngstown.

ATTENDS NEPHEW'S WEDDING

Leaves for Pittsburg on His Way to Washington — Is Enthusiastically Greeted by Boyhood Friends.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 18.—President McKinley's special train arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening, and the Chief Executive delivered the last speech of his tour. The train was backed upon a side track, and the President and his Cabinet went on foot to a platform near by. Apparently everybody in town had crowded into the two streets facing the platform, and it was with great difficulty that the President could make himself heard. It was estimated that 20,000 prsons were packed into the narrow space surrounding the speakers' stand. As the President proceeded they became quieter and enthusiastically cheered every point in his address. He spoke as follows:

"This seems to me very much like old times, and recalls many scenes of former days. I do not conceal in this presence the very high pleasure I have in meeting once more in this city, so dear to me, my former constituents and my old friends of the Eighteenth Ohio District. I was a boy in the county. I served you in the Congress of the United States. I served you as Governor of our beloved State, and while holding these several offices, was always and ever greeted by you with generous and heartfelt welcome. And I can but make public acknowledgment here that in all my public and political life, covering now a period of nearly twenty-five years, I have ever enjoyed the support and encouragement of these good people who have assembled about me this evening.

"Nor can I fail to congratulate this community, devoted as it is to industry and manufacture, upon the improved conditions of the country in the last two years and a half. Nothing in this whole journey of nine of more than five thousand miles into the great Northwest and throughout Central and Western States has given me more genuine pleasure than the welcome I have had from Cleveland to Youngstown by the workingmen employed in the mills and factories along the line. No cheer has been more encouraging to me or more helpful to me than the cheer given by the men as they came out of the mills and waved their shining dinner buckets, now full where once they were empty.

"I have met you many times in the years gone by in public discussion touching on questions that interested and affected this community. I have never known the wild passions moved over the community, but I never made an appeal to the judgment of the men of this city and county that was made in vain.

"We have now before us some grave problems in government, problems that command not only for the President, but for all the people, steady and sober judgment; problems not to be settled by one party or another, but by all the people; problems wider than party or section; problems that are National, and which the people must settle, and settle for right and justice, following the plain path of duty.

"We are in the Philippines. Our flag is there. Our boys in blue are there. They are not there for conquest. They are not there for exploitation. They are there because, in the providence of God, who moves mysteriously, that great archipelago has been placed in the hands of the American people. When Dewey sunk the ships in Manila, as he was ordered to do, it was not to capture the Philippines. It was to destroy the Spanish fleet, the fleet of the nation against which we were waging war, and we thought that the soonest way to end that was to destroy the power of Spain to make any; so we sent Dewey, and the islands came to us.

"It was no responsibility we sought, but it was a responsibility put upon us. Will the American people shirk it? Have the American people ever been known to run away from a great, high moral duty? Our flag is there, not as the symbol of oppression, not as the token of tyranny, not as the emblem of enslavement, but our flag is, there as our flag is here, representing liberty, humanity, and civilization. There was no cloud in Dewey's victory and there will be no doubt or hesitation in preserving it.

"But, my fellow-citizens, I have talked longer than I intended to. I only appeared to make my acknowledgment for this most gracious welcome from old constituents and old neighbors. I owe you much. I owe you more than I can ever return to you for your unfaltering support and the early encouragement you gave me as a struggling young man in this city, and I thank you and bid you all good night."

Having dined aboard the train, the President, Mrs. McKinley, and Miss Mamie Barber were driven to the residence of Dr. Deetrick in North Phelps Street, to attend the wedding of Miss Anna Viola Deetrick to William McKinley Duncan, son of Andrew K. Duncan and nephew of President McKinley. The parlors of the Deetrick home were tastefully decorated with orchids and smilax.

The wedding ceremony was performed about 8 o'clock, the Rev. S. R. Frazier officiating. An hour later the President and his Cabinet entered carriages and were driven to St. Columbia's Hall, where a public reception had been given. President McKinley greeted hundreds of his boyhood friends with a hearty handshake and a kind word. The reception lasted until 10 o'clock. At that hour the party returned to the train, which left immediately for Pittsburg over the Pennsylvania Line.

BACK AMONG CLEVELAND FRIENDS.

The President Speaks of the Demonstrations in the West.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 18.—President McKinley and party reached this city at 8:45 o'clock this morning. The train was sidetracked near Oberlin, Ohio, at 2 o'clock this morning and remained there until 8 o'clock.

At the Lake Shore station in this city a reception committee and members of the City Council, headed by Mayor J. H. Farley, welcomed the President. Senator Hanna was warmly greeted at the station by the entire party. Carriages had been provided for a ten-mile drive out Euclid Avenue, through Gordon and Wade Parks. President and Mrs. McKinley dropped out of the line for a time and called on Mrs. Duncan, the President's sister, whose home is in Oakdale Avenue. When the procession turned its course back to the city the President's carriage was again at its head.

The drive ended at the Hollenden Hotel, and a short reception was held in the parlors. President McKinley, Secretary of the Navy Long, and Senator Hanna spoke briefly. Several hundred G. A. R. men called to pay their respects. The President said:

"I cannot withhold an expression of satisfaction in being once more in the City of Cleveland. Many friends have greeted us in the past two weeks as we have journeyed through the country. Our welcome has been warm and generous and heartfelt, and it is especially pleasant to come back to the early friends, the friends of a lifetime, whose heartthrobs I have felt for more than a quarter of a century, and whose unfaltering fidelity to the cause which for the moment I represent and to the country which I have been trying to serve, has never for a moment been interrupted.

"And whether they are new friends or old, whether they are in the Far Northwest or in the great centre of our country, all of them are devoted to our free institutions and to the honor and integrity of the flag wherever it floats. I think I have never seen such a demonstration of patriotism, such an exhibition of public consecration to the public good, as I have witnessed in the last two weeks. The grave and serious problems which rest upon us account for this unusual interest on the part of the people in public affairs. The problems are grave—the responsibilities are great. Nobody feels them more than I do; nobody feels them more than I can. And yet, my countrymen, our duty is plain, straightforward, unmistakable, to stand by the National honor and preserve the territory we got by solemn treaty.

"Our soldiers carrying our flag in Luzon will be supported by the people of the United States; and hostilities will stop in that distant island of the sea when the men who assaulted our flag and our soldiers shall lay down their arms. Peace will come, and, I trust and believe, come shortly, and we will be able to give to those people in the Philippines a government of liberty and law—a government which will encourage their best aspirations and their noblest aims—a government under the undisputed sovereignty of the United States."

Senator Hanna spoke briefly, saying:

"I do not think there is anything I can say to bring me nearer to my neighbors and friends than that my acts and efforts have been to do what I might in their interest. In public affairs we are all one people, striving for the same object—the advancement of our own interests; and in that particular I am simply your hired man, anxious and willing to do everything for the interest of my city, State, and country."

The entire party was entertained at luncheon by Myron T. Herrick, and Senator and Mrs. Hanna gave a reception to the Cabinet members at the Union Club.

At 2:30 o'clock the Presidential special departed over the Erie line. Youngstown will be reached at 5 o'clock. Brief halts will be made en route at Warren and Niles, Ohio. Washington will be reached at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Thursday via the Pennsylvania lines. A total of 5,009 miles will have been covered, and President McKinley will have delivered almost a hundred speeches.

IN THE COUNTY OF HIS BIRTH.

At Warren Mr. McKinley Speaks of Patriotism and the War.

WARREN, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Citizens of Trumbull County turned out in force this afternoon to welcome the Presidential party. Carriages carried the President and his Cabinet to a speakers' stand in front of the Court House, on three sides of which were massed thousands of spectators. In the front ranks were public school children. President McKinley was continuously cheered. He said:

"It is with unfeigned pleasure that after many years of absence I come back to meet my fellow-citizens of the county of my birth and my boyhood. I need not assure you that this presence awakens many tender and sacred memories. I recall with vivid recollection the older business men of the City of Warren. I recall the old and distinguished lawyers, the merchants, as well as many of the leading farmers of this vicinity, and to-day I see but few before me in this audience. But their sons have taken up the work which was inaugurated by their intelligence and industry, and you now have one of the most thriving and prosperous cities of the Western reserve.

"Nor do I forget that from this centre there came forth the best citizenship of the country, and from here radiated throughout this entire State, indeed, through the Nation, the sentiment of liberty, devotion to country, love of the flag, and patriotism. Great men were produced on this great western reserve, and their influence has been felt in every village and hamlet of this great land.

"There is one thing can be truthfully said about the people of the western reserve, that they have always adhered to principle. They were never sidetracked by mere policy. Whatever in their minds and consciences was right, that they did, and they always pursued the path of duty which they believed was the path of right.

"We have now before us some, problems quite as serious as any that have ever confronted the republic. No appeal can be made to this constituency in vain. We are in the Philippines. We have acquired that territory not by conquest alone, but by solemn treaty, and with the sanction of the Senate and National House of Representatives. That territory is ours just as much as any part of the great public domain over which our flag floats. It came to us not of our own seeking. We did not go out after it. We did not send Dewey to Manila to conquer those islands. We sent him to Manila when we were at war with Spain to destroy the sea power of the Government against which we were fighting. Dewey found their ships in the harbor of Manila and obeyed the orders of his Government to capture or destroy them. When that was done there was a duty put on the United States by the act of Dewey's fleet, a duty to protect the property and preserve the peace within his jurisdiction.

"There is a little rebellion in the island now, but it will be put down as we put down all rebellions against the sovereignty of the United States. Our flag is there, rightfully there, as rightfully there as the flag that floats above me is here, and it is there not as the flag of tyranny or as the symbol of slavery, not for exploitation, but it is there for what it is here and for what it is everywhere, justice, and liberty, and right, and civilization. And wherever the American Nation plants that flag, there go with it the hearts and consciences and civilization and humane purposes of the American people."

IN NILES, HIS BIRTHPLACE.

The President Is Greeted by Many of His Boyhood Friends.

NILES, Ohio, Oct. 18.—In this town President McKinley first saw the light of day. Thousands of his boyhood friends gathered at the railway station this afternoon to cheer him on his journey back to Washington.

The President, when the cheering had subsided, spoke as follows:

"I fear I will not be able to make myself heard by this great audience. It is to me a matter of extreme pleasure to be able after so many years of absence to come back to the old town in which I was born, and I need not tell you that many cherished memories crowd my mind as I stand in this presence. The old frame schoolhouse and the church have disappeared, and in their places splendid structures have been builded up.

"This town has had its ups and its downs. [A voice, "Not since you went in, though; no downs since then!"] I am glad to know that it is enjoying the upward rise at this time, and that prosperity is in your shops and factories and happiness and contentment in your homes.

"I know, my fellow-citizens, that you will be certain of the high appreciation I feel to have the school children of my native town here in such vast numbers waving the flag we love. We never loved that flag as we love it to-day. There never were so many people devoted to it, willing to sacrifice life for it, as there are in the United States today. And wherever that flag floats, raised by the soldiers of the United States, it represents just what it represents here, the highest privileges, the broadest opportunity, and the widest liberty to the people beneath it."

STEAMER HAZEL KIRK SUNK.

Came in Collision with the Tugboat F. W. Devoe.

The steamboat Hazel Kirk, which is used to transfer immigrants from the Barge Office to the different railroad stations in Jersey City, was returning to the Battery last night from Weehawken, when she collided with the tugboat F. W. Devoe.

The crew of the Hazel Kirk claims the whistle was sounded, but the Devoe paid no attention. A hole was stove in the side of the Hazel Kirk, and she at once made for the Jersey shore. The tug Glen Island started to aid her, but under her own steam the Hazel Kirk reached the dock at Bay Street, Jersey City, where she sank. She went down in about thirty feet of water. Her pilot house shows above water, but that is all. There was no one on the boat at the time except the crew.

FOUND DEAD IN A CELLAR.

Police Think Hening Killed Himself, but Arrested His Employer.

Henry Hening, fifty years old, assistant janitor of the flathouse at 9 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, was found dead early yesterday morning in the cellar of the flat. There were deep gashes in his right arm, evidently inflicted with a razor that lay by his side, and both his eyes were discolored. It was at first thought that a murder had been committed, but the police are of the opinion that the man either committed suicide, as he had threatened to take his life, or had received a fracture of the skull by falling while intoxicated. William Koenig, the janitor of the building, who employed Hening, was arrested and committed to the Tombs pending the inquest.

Hening had only been employed by Koenig for about ten days. He was a heavy drinker, and the two men quarreled. The result was that on Tuesday Hening was discharged and ordered to leave the house at once, which he did, threatening to end his life. He returned Tuesday night, however, intoxicated, and begged to be allowed to stay in the basement over night. Mrs. Koenig interceded for the man, and her husband finally consented. The men had some words in the cellar, and then, according to Mrs. Koenig, her husband retired for the night. Koenig admitted that he grappled with the man and pushed him, but denied inflicting any injury upon him.

Trinity's Clock Just Stopped.

Something or other happened to the four-faced clock in old Trinity's steeple yesterday, for it stopped at 7:40 o'clock, and brokers and others in the financial district were without their usual means of ascertaining the time of day. The clock was thoroughly overhauled not long ago, and until this last mishap was in good working order. Several experts were at work on the clock's internal organs in the afternoon and persuaded it to resume work at 3:30 o'clock. They diagnosed the trouble as chronological indigestion.

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GERMANY NEEDS WARSHIPS.

The Kaiser Says Want of Them Has Hampered the Development of the Nation's Commerce.

HAMBURG, Oct. 18.—The new German warship was launched here to-day in the presence of Emperor William. She was christened "Kaiser Karl der Grosse" by Dr. von Monckeberg, Burgomaster of Hamburg.

At the banquet given in the Town Hall after the launching, Emperor William said:

"Germany is in bitter need of a strong fleet. This mighty emporium of Hamburg recognizes what the German people can do when united, and, on the other hand, how necessary to our interests abroad is the strengthening of our naval forces.

"If that class of reinforcement had not been refused me during the first eight years of my reign, refused despite my urgent requests and admonitions, refused with scorn and even mockery, low different matters would have been now. We should be able to push our thriving trade and commerce over the sea.

"Yet the feeling for these things is only slowly gaining ground in the German Fatherland, which, unfortunately, has spent its strength only too much in fruitless factional strife.

"Germans are only beginning to understand questions important to the whole world. The face of the world has changed greatly during the last few years. What formerly required centuries is now accomplished in a few months. The task of Kaiser and Government has consequently grown beyond measure, and a solution will only be possible when the German people renounce party divisions. Standing in serried ranks behind the Kaiser, proud of their great fatherland, and conscious of their real worth, the Germans must watch the development of foreign States. They must make sacrifices for their position as a world power; and, abandoning party spirit, they must stand united behind their Princes and Emperor."

THE KAISER TO VISIT ENGLAND.

It Is Officially Announced that He Will Start Nov. 11.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The Cologne Gazette announces officially that Emperor William will start for England on Nov. 11.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Daily News this morning, referring editorially to the coming visit of the German Emperor, says:

"There is no reason why he should not meet with a hearty reception. The Emperor's neutrality and pacific counsel to the Boers has atoned for his famous Kruger telegram.

"It is quite clear that some new negotiations, of which Samoa is the turning point, are in active progress; and the understanding will probably extend far beyond the Samoan question."

CRITICAL TIME IN VENEZUELA.

President Andrade, Deserted by All, Must Accept Rebels' Terms, but Wants to Continue Fighting.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 18.—Señor Matos, the Peace Envoy, bringing an ultimatum from the insurgent commander, Gen. Cipriano Castro, returned to Caracas today from Valencia, to meet President Andrade, who is expected to give an answer in the course of the day.

President Andrade cannot do otherwise than accept the conditions imposed by Gen. Castro, as he is virtually abandoned by all his supporters. Notwithstanding this, he still maintains that it may be possible to transfer the seat of Government to Maracaibo and to continue the fight.

The situation here is extremely critical. A French warship is expected to-morrow.

RAILWAY FOR SANTO DOMINGO.

United Fruit Company Is Hurriedly Building a New Road.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 18.—The United Fruit Company is rushing the work of construction on a railroad in Santo Domingo designed to converge products of the interior at Hamana. The engineers and the first contingent of Jamaican laborers, 150 in number, will sail for Santo Domingo next Saturday.

The inauguration of this work, which the revolution delayed, is regarded as the best indication that tranquillity has been restored in Santo Domingo.

COURTROOM FOR A SCHOOL.

Boy Examined to Find Out What Four Years' Tuition Did for Him.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Frederick D. Williamson was put through an examination in court to-day to ascertain what he knew about history, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, and bookkeeping. The cause was a suit brought by his father against C. E. McChesney for breach of contract.

It was alleged McChensey agreed to take the boy, and turn him out as a finished bookkeeper within three years. At the end of four years, according to the father, his son knew little or nothing about bookkeeping, and very little about anything else. Although supposed to be well advanced he was unable to pass the High School entrance examination.

The boy when placed on the stand failed to answer most of the questions. He said he had been studying cube root when he left school, but he did not know what one-fourth of one-half was. He failed to figure out what the interest on $1,000 at 6 per cent. for a year was. He did not know the capitals of France, Germany, and Austria.

He knew, however, when Columbus discovered America, but not the date of the outbreak of the civil war. He knew the year of the adoption of the Constitution, but did not know where Columbus first landed. Other witnesses testified to the boy being lacking in learning, and the system of bookkeeping taught was pronounced obsolete by several bookkeepers.

A motion was made for a non-suit on the ground that the Statute of Limitation debarred its proceeding. The Court held no case had been made out, as there was no written agreement to turn the boy into a bookkeeper, and it had not been shown that there had been a failure to exercise due care in his instruction.

PRINTER'S INK POOL IS OFF.

Failure to Combine Probably Due to Higher Rates for Money.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—There will be no printing ink combine, and the several large Cincinnati concerns engaged in the manufacture of that product will continue to make and dispose of their product through individual efforts. L. A. Ault of the Ault & Wiborg Company has been in the East for more than a week past in connection with the proposed combination, and a day or two ago telegraphed his home office that the proposed combination was dead and buried. Mr. Ault is still in the East, but is there now on other business. It will be remembered he was slated for the Presidency of the new company.

The Federal Ink and Supply Company, as the proposed combine was called, was promoted by Blaney & Smith of New York, and they have notified the representatives of all the concerns at interest that the deal is off.

The promoters have declined to discuss the failure of the enterprise, and as Mr. Ault has not returned from the East, little is known here of the real obstacle. The general impression, however, is that embarrassment arose in the financing of the company due to the higher rates recently ruling for money.

OUTLAWED OFFICERS SHOT.

Capts. Voulet and Chanoine, Whose Command Massacred Klobb Forces, Killed by Their Own Men.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Minister of the Colonies, M. Decrais, has received an official dispatch announcing that Capt. Voulet and Capt. Chanoine, of the outlawed French expedition in the Soudan, whose members recently massacred most of the members of the expedition, under Lieut.-Col. Klobb, sent to arrest those officers on charges of cruelty and insubordination, have been shot by their own men.

The Colonial Office has received the following dispatch from Lieut. Pallier, one of the officers of the Voulet-Chanoine expedition, now in command of Voulet's men:

"Capt. Voulet alone with one hundred tirailleurs on July 14 marched against Lieut.-Col. Klobb and was responsible for the massacre. He told his comrades, on his return, what he had done, and declared that he intended to revolt and to form an independent state.

"Only Capt. Chanoine decided to accompany him, with some natives. On July 16 the tirailleurs mutinied and shot Capt. Chanoine. Capt. Voulet fled and, on July 17, tried to rejoin the expedition, but he was shot by a sentry.

"The tirailleurs then rejoined the expedition in good order, and the expedition, myself commanding, continued the mission and punished the murderers of Capt. Casemajoux, whose body was recovered."

A commemorative service was held this morning in honor of Lieut.-Col. Klobb at the Church of St. Clotilde. President Loubet and all the members of the Cabinet were represented. Mme. Loubet was present.

STORY OF THE KLOBB MASSACRE.

The Colonel Died Ordering His Men Not to Return Voulet's Fire.

Paris Letter in The London Standard.

Capt. Granderye's official report concerning the disaster to the Klobb mission, forwarded by the Governor General of French Western Africa, reached Paris yesterday and is published to-day. The Figaro, in producing the contents of the document in extenso, says that unfortunately it leaves no ground for doubt. "If anything could have attenuated the grief of our hearts," says the journal, "in this lugubrious as well as disheartening drama it is the heroic conduct of Col. Klobb and Lieut. Meynier in refusing to defend themselves, in order not to, on their side, fire on French soldiers, thus preferring death to this fratricidal struggle."

The Klobb Mission, which was sent to supersede Capt. Voulet, comprised, in addition to the commanding officer and Lieut. Meynier, thirty-five sharpshooters and ten other native soldiers, together with six horses, twelve asses, and two oxen and their drivers, all from Say. The mission reached Doundahe on June 25, but from that date the survivors are unable to give the names of the villages through which they passed; but they found them all burned, and either abandoned or deserted at their approach. Capt. Granderye details the marches of the mission and the eventual overtaking of Capt. Voulet's party. The dispatch of the two letters is duly recorded, and the reception of the second letter by Capt. Voulet is the first really interesting item of the report. Capt. Granderye thus describes the incident:

"On returning, Col. Klobb asked Mamadon Kamara, the messenger, whether he could again leave with another letter for Voulet. Mamadon and his companion set off, and reached Voulet the same evening, July 13. Spahi took the letter and carried it to Voulet. The latter sent for Mamadon and questioned him through an interpreter. He inquired as to the force Col. Klobb had with him, why he came, and other questions. Mamadon replied that he did not know the object of the mission, and Capt. Voulet replied: 'Well, I can tell you if you do not know. He has come here to supplant me and take command of the mission. If it is on account of my stripes that the Colonel has come to annoy me, I don't want the stripes. I don't care a d—— for them.'

"With this outburst, he tore off his gold lace facings from his arms, and threw them on the ground, only, however, to pick them up again and cut them to pieces with the scissors, which were on the table in front of him; and, he added, 'I would rather die than see the Colonel enter here. The Colonel has a father and a mother, and a wife and children in France; I don't care a d—— whether I die or not.' Then the officer ordered the bugle to sound, and Mamadon looked on while Capt. Voulet addressed his subordinate officers, who gathered. He said: 'Col. Klobb has come here because I have given you many prisoners and women. He has come to take them from you and set them free. You know very well what he was at Timbuctoo, and you know how he acted. You must tell me whether you will be satisfied with that sort of thing. For my part, I am not satisfied. Tell me whether you will obey me or whether you prefer the Colonel.'

"Two Sergeants replied for the rest and declared that they would obey him to the end. Voulet then wrote the reply to Col. Klobb, which has already been published in The Standard, and which it will be remembered never reached him owing to the bearers getting lost in the bush. Before sending Mamadon and his companions on their journey, Capt. Voulet took the arms away from the party, and, covering Mamadon with his revolver, said: 'If I were to kill you, who would trouble to complain?' Mamadon replied: 'No one, Captain; but, if I am here, it is because I was ordered by the Colonel.'

"The party then set out on their return journey under the guidance of some of Voulet's men, and the report suggests that they may have intentionally led the bearers of the letter astray. Finally, however, after wandering in the bush all night, they saw a cloud of dust, and concluded it was Col. Klobb's party. Mamadon gave the letter to Massa Sidibe and told him to run forward and give it to the Colonel at once. Just as Massa Sidibe came in sight of the Colonel the firing commenced, but by the time he reached his side the Colonel had been shot dead." The information already published concerning the meeting between the two missions is then set out, and Capt. Granderye appends the following description of the encounter:

"Having given strict orders that even, if fired upon, his men must not return the fire, Col. Klobb halted. Voulet's men were soon seen advancing through the bush. The Colonel ordered that the French flag be well displayed, and immediately two volleys were fired at him. He made his men lie down, remaining alone on horseback with the Lieutenant, the interpreter, guards, and Spahi. He raised his arm, crying, 'Ston firing, ston firing; fall in, riflemen of Timbuctoo; Col. Klobb, cease firing, cease firing.' Then, addressing Lieut. Meynier, he asked if he could see any Europeans. 'Yes,' replied the officer, 'a Sergeant.'

"On the Colonel's orders he called to him, 'White Sergeant, don't you know Col. Klobb? There is the flag. Tirailleurs, you must not fire. It is Col. Klobb from Timbuctoo.' The Sergeant, it should be stated, was Capt. Voulet, who was dressed in blue, but without his facings. Voulet advanced before his men and replied, 'There is no European Sergeant here. It is I, Voulet. I make no mistake. I know you quite well. That is Col. Klobb, but I don't care a hang. I'm going to blow your brains out.'

"The Colonel, the Lieutenant, and the Spahis were now barely eighty yards away. Voulet withdrew behind his men and again gave orders for two volleys to be fired, at the same time shouting 'Mark the two white men well.' The order was distinctly heard. In the first volley Col. Klobb was wounded in the thigh, while Meynier received a bullet in the abdomen. He drew his sword, but the Colonel, noticing the action, said, 'No, no, put back your sword,' at the same time rubbing his thigh where he had been hit. Meynier had barely taken his hand from his sword when a bullet hit him full in the chest, and he fell dead from his horse to the ground. Seeing him fall, a Sergeant asked to open fire, but the Colonel, who remained perfectly still upon his horse, simply replied, 'No, no; no firing.'

"Almost immediately a further volley was fired, and this time the Colonel fell dead with a bullet through his head. The order to 'Fire as you please' was then given, and shortly afterward Voulet, at the head of his men, charged the remainder of the mission with fixed bayonets. One of the men who escaped saw Voulet stop at Col. Klobb's body and take away his revolver and put it on himself, and then continue the pursuit with his men."

The departure of Chanoine, Capt. Granderye suggests, was in accordance with Voulet's instructions, and in order to turn the Klobb column and take it in flank. Col. Klobb, however, saw the move in time to avoid being surrounded. The Captain then describes the measures taken by the native Sergeant to collect the survivors and bring them to Dorso, and he concludes his report with a list of the killed and wounded. The mission was originally composed of forty-seven men. Of these eight were killed, two have disappeared, two were left on the scene of the fight so seriously wounded that they must have died shortly afterward, and of the thirty-five who returned to Say eight had wounds of a more or less serious nature.

OCEAN CITY WATER TANK FALLS.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Oct. 18.—The big water tower, containing 50,000 gallons, which was used to give high pressure for the water supply of this place, collapsed this afternoon. Just what happened to the tower is not known.

When the big tank went over it fell partly upon the electric power house. A part of the electric plant was wrecked and tonight the city is not only without water, but without light. The old water cisterns about town were put in shape this afternoon for use. The water supply, however, is limited, as they are few in number and not in good shape. Albert Towser was caught in the power house and was severely injured.

THE FOREIGN PARCELS POST.

Few People Avail Themselves of the Agreement with Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—In spite of the frequent publication in the newspapers of the fact that a parcels post convention has been concluded between the United States and Germany, and has gone into effect, the people of the United States remain in ignorance of it. At least, so says Superintendent Brooks of the Foreign Mail Service. Twenty-eight parcels were sent from the United States to Germany Oct. 1, the day the convention went into effect, and seven from Germany to this country. Capt. Brooks says he thinks Americans will awaken to their new privilege before long and that there will be general use of the mails for exchange of parcels.

FLAXSEED $1.30 PER BUSHEL.

Quick Rise in Price in Chicago Points to a Corner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Flaxseed at $1.30 a bushel is 25 cents higher than it was during the first week in October. It looks as if flaxseed were cornered. According to reported authority, Armour & Co. and Counselman were covering their shorts freely yesterday, and an advance of 8 cents a bushel attended the operations.

It is generally understood that the American Linseed Oil Company and the Albert Dickerson Company have carried on the bull campaign. These companies have a habit, grown out of the necessities of business, of keeping men busy just before the flax harvest taking samples of maturing flax from all sections of the country, counting the seed in the pods of a few stalks in each sample, figuring the average from which the sample was taken, and carrying on the deductions to such a fine point that an excellent estimate of the crop of the season is in the company's possession long before the harvest.

The National Linseed Oil Company did the same thing. It is shown that the stock of flaxseed in this city is 98,000 bushels, as compared with 410,000 bushels a year ago. In view of this fact the linseed oil companies and other buyers of seed have asserted that the advance has been justified by the crop and the demand for the product.

SCARCITY OF SPRUCE TREES.

Paper Makers of the Country Are Fast Using Up the Maine Forests.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., Oct. 18.—The forthcoming report of S. W. Matthews, Commissioner of Labor for the State of Maine, will contain a chapter devoted to the pulp and paper manufacturing of the State. A table will be published showing the acreage of spruce timber lands in Maine, the amount of that wood used each year for manufacturing paper, and give other data concerning the industry. The Commissioner will also urge the adoption of some other material, if possible, from which news paper can be made.

Maine people are much agitated over the fast depletion of the State forests by paper makers, and it is possible that a bill will be introduced in the next Legislature prohibiting the cutting of spruce for a term of years. It is hoped that by this method the forests will have a chance to gain lost ground in season to prevent the complete extermination of that valuable tree. The papermakers are, therefore, doing much thinking as to what course to pursue, and it is likely that before long they will substitute poplar or birch for spruce timber.

An experiment now being made in Missouri with cornstalks for making paper is being watched with interest here. It is said that thus far fair success has been made with that material and a good quality of paper has been made. Much of the timber cut in Maine goes to New Hampshire, where one mill alone turns out 240 tons of paper each day from spruce timber.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS ON SUNDAY.

Philadelphia Society Leaders Want Men to be Able to Attend.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—A movement is on foot among a number of fashionable people, including several recognized society leaders, to give their large entertainments this Winter, such as teas, musicales, luncheons, dinners, and receptions, on Sunday.

The reason given for this innovation is that it is wellnigh impossible for men to be able to go to social functions, except evening entertainments, during the week, and the dearth of the male element at afternoon teas has done more than anything else to render these functions unpopular. It is argued by the advocates of Sunday entertainments that they are given in all large cities and are generally the most agreeable entertainments of the week.

Edmund D. Lewis, whose musical entertainments are among the most agreeable given here during the Winter, in speaking on this subject, said: "I think it would be nice to have entertainments on Sunday, and I see no harm whatever in them. In fact, I am thinking of giving a large musicale this Winter on Sunday evening."

Mrs. John H. Easby said: "I think that it would be wrong to give large formal entertainments on Sunday, such as would involve labor and work for servants, who should have Sunday as a day of rest. I see no harm, however, in music on Sunday afternoon, when a few friends drop in to take a cup of tea."

Miss James Repplier, the essayist, in giving her views on the subject said: "Sunday is an occasion for informal social functions that do not interfere with attendance at church in the morning or any regular devotional exercises. My ideal is the French Catholic conception of the Sunday—piety, rest, and play combined. Piety is not incompatible with healthful gayety, and the recreation that Sunday can blend with it is one of the most refreshing stimulants to our aspirations and efforts on the other six days."

All the clergymen spoken to on the subject are opposed to the movement, but nevertheless it promises to be formidable.

TEXTILE WORKERS MAY STRIKE.

If Owners Refuse Higher Wages to Fall River Operatives.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 18.—The Textile Council, made up of delegates from all the labor unions of textile workers in this city, will meet Friday night and take steps to secure an advance in the wage scale.

All the textile workers in the large cotton mills in New England are governed by the action of the textile workers in Fall River, and these operatives will also ask for an increase in the present scale. The request of the operatives will probably be refused by the manufacturers, so that at present it looks as if the workers and the employers will be involved in a strike which may extend throughout New England.

Unwittingly the mill operators have given the labor unions a good deal of ammunition in recently published reports of the conditions of mills, when the stockholders were being asked to decline to sell to an outside trust. The market is strong and sales have been very large during the past two or three weeks. Prices of wide goods have advanced wonderfully, in one case a rise of 13-16 of a cent being noted within two months. Mills generally refuse to take contracts for extras at 2⅝ cents, and as the Selling Committee has no spot goods, a better quotation for regulars is imminent. Some mills that have a lot of cheap cotton on hand are the especial gainers from the present situation, as cotton purchased in the market to-day and made into cloth to sell for 2⅝ cents will do no more than net a new dollar for an old one, according to the Treasurers. It is the price of cotton that is having the effect of stiffening the prices of cloth.

When the wages were restored to the old basis last March it was with the understanding that the textile unions would do their best to act with the manufacturers and bring about, if possible, a sliding scale of wages based on the difference between cotton and cloth for a stated time. The labor men insist that they have done their part in discussing the subject and in notifying the mill men that they were ready to go into conference on the matter, but they say that the manufacturers have not, since that time, signified any willingness to meet them.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.
Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Misses' Garments

Misses' Golf Capes, made of double-faced camel's-hair cheviots in all the newest colors, finished with hood and high storm collar, sizes 6 to 16 years, $5.53.

Children's Long Coats, made of fancy mixed cheviots, Vandyke pointed cape, inlaid with plain cloth, trimmed with five rows soutache braid, sizes 6 to 14 years, $7.16.

Misses' Reefers, made of blue, black and tan Kersey, double-breasted styles, half-fitted French backs, notched collars, elegantly tailored and lined throughout with taffeta silk, sizes 6 to 14 years, $9.74.

Misses' Jackets, made of black, blue, brown and castor shades of Kersey "dip" fronts with large pearl buttons, strapped fitted backs, high storm collars, lined with satin rhadame, sizes 12 to 18 years, $9.74.

Children's Dresses

Children's Dresses, one-piece styles, made of fancy mixtures, neatly and prettily trimmed, ages 4 to 14 years, $1.31.

Children's Dresses, one-piece styles, made of serge and fancy novelty fabrics, trimmed in various effects with braid and silk, ages 4 to 14 years, $4.88.

Shot Guns

Shot Guns, double-barrel, 12-gauge, 30-in., cast steel, full choke bore, checkered pistol grip, bottom snap action, low circular hammers, worth $12.00; our price, $7.81.

Shot Guns, double-barrel, 12-gauge, 30-in laminated steel barrel, full checkered grip, fore-end rebounding locks, pistol grip, low circular hammers, worth $15.00; our price, $9.38.

Shot Guns, double-barrel, 12-gauge, 30-in. laminated steel barrel, full choke bore, checkered pistol grip, fore-end matted extension rib, Deeley & Edge's patent fore-end low circular hammers and rubber butt plate, worth $18.75; our price, $12.34.

Shot Guns, 12-gauge, double-barrel, 30-in. superior fluided steel barrels, full choke bore, checkered pistol grip, matted extension rib, Deeley & Edge's patent fore-end low circular hammers, double-reinforced lock plate, embossed rubber butt plate, worth $25.00; our price, $16.24.

Hunting Clothes

Eight-ounce Duck Hunting Coats, corduroy collar, six outside pockets and inside game pockets, 83c.

Eight-ounce Duck Hunting Coats, corduroy collar and cuffs, six outside pockets with flaps, inside game pockets, extra padded shoulders, $1.13.

Eight-ounce Duck Shell Vests, will hold 42 shells, 79c. Hunting Pants, 91c. Twelve-ounce Canvas Leggings, laced, buckle or spring side, per pair, 66c.

Men's Shoes—Annex.

Men's Lace Shoes, made of fine American Calfskin, hand-sewed welts, three fashionable lasts, all sizes and widths, worth $3.00; our price, $2.49.

Men's Lace Shoes, winter-weight, made of box and wax calf, double-extension soles, hand-sewed welts, English backstays, bull dog and London toes, $2.99.

Men's "Go'd Standard" Shoes, made of box and wax calf skin, calf-lined, double soles, English backstays, hand-sewed welts, equal to regular $4.00 Shoes; our price, $3.13.

Men's Walking Shoes, made of finest American calfskin, hand-sewed, new bull dog last, hard to find a better Shoe at any price, $4.99.

Boys' Shoes—Annex.

Boys' School Shoes, made of satin calfskin, heavy "sewed" extension soles, excellent values, sizes 12 to 5½; our price, $1.49.

Boys' Lace Shoes, made of best calfskin and box calf, hand-sewed welts, extension soles, bull dog lasts, 2½ to 5½ at $2.49; 12 to 2 at $2.19.

Boys' Button Shoes, made of calfskin, hand-sewed welts, double-extension soles, good, strong and stylish, 2½ to 5½ at $2.49; 12 to 2 at $2.19.

Little Men's Calf Lace Shoes, spring heels, durable soles, just right for school wear, 8 to 13½, at $1.24.

THE REV. W. H. I. REANEY DINED.

Chaplain of the Olympia Denies American Soldiers Desecrated Churches in the Philippines.

National colors, enthusiasm, and patriotic music were prevalent in the Catholic Club last night on the occasion of a banquet in honor of the Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, chaplain of the United States flagship Olympia. Many persons present had known Father Reaney when he was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, prior to his assignment to the Asiatic Squadron. There were about 175 persons at the tables, and John A. Sullivan, President of the club, presided and acted as toastmaster. At the table of honor, besides the President and the guest of the evening, were Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, ex

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

It is not to be supposed that any American citizen is entirely satisfied with the position which we occupy, before the world and before ourselves, with reference to the Philippine Islands. If we were entirely at ease in our own minds we could bear with entire equanimity the observations of the Gentiles. But we are not. We are all conscious of the very best intentions with respect to those islands. And yet the islanders are so far from appreciating our good intentions that there is a war going on there, and a very annoying and unsatisfactory sort of war. We must all be not only sorry for this, but more or less ashamed of it. Evidently we have failed to make the goodness and kindness of our intentions sufficiently clear or the Filipinos would before this have beaten their spears into pruning hooks.

If there be anybody in the United States who is prepared to offer any practical and fruitful suggestion for our guidance, in the presence of this state of things, we ought to hail him, and we believe we would hail him as a public benefactor. Nowhere would he be so heartily acclaimed as in the White House. But it does not at all follow that whoever arises to explain that it is because he is wiser than all others put together that we have made these mistakes is to be hailed as a public benefactor. And this seems to be the state of mind of the interesting citizens who have just met at Chicago and who call themselves, with equal accuracy and modesty, "The American League."

What is especially striking about the procedures of these citizens is the warm personal animosity to the President of the United States that appears to inspire them, and which is not in the least restrained by any polite pretense of respect for the office which Mr. McKINLEY holds. Nothing whatever restrains the Anti-Imperialists from making accusations against the President of the United States of a kind which one would imagine ordinary decorum would have prevented them from putting so very bluntly. Mr. SCHURZ had nothing more personal to say than that the President's policy in respect to the Philippines was "a criminal blunder and a blundering crime," and than to describe the war in the Philippines as "the President's war." Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON went further, as might be expected, and accused the President of a desire to turn this Republic into an empire. But Mr. EDWIN BURRITT SMITH, the temporary Chairman of the convention, went furthest, and seems to have accused the President of pretty much every crime in the calendar, including deception.

What is the use of talking in this way? Who is expected to be taken in by it? And how can the same people who represent the President in one sentence as a designing usurper represent him in the next as a functionary who has no will or mind of his own, and who spends his time "with his ear to the ground," trying to find out what people think? This latter accusation we believe to be well founded. The President, as he has himself said half a dozen times, has not and never has had any "policy" except to do what he believed his fellow-citizens thought right and expedient. Moreover, we believe that he has rightly interpreted the popular will in respect to the Philippines. If he has, then it is We Ourselves, all of us, who have made the mistakes which so grieve the Anti-Expansionists, and it is not only unjust but outrageous for them to put the whole burden of them upon the President. There is only one way to determine whether it is they or the rest of us who have misjudged the popular desire, and that is to take an appeal to the people. We have no doubt at all of the result of that appeal. But, while it is still pending, they might at least have the grace to assume that the President was trying to carry out the popular will and to refrain from insulting himself and his office by imputing base and selfish motives for his official actions.

THE REVENUES.

The statement of the receipts of internal revenue received from Washington on Tuesday is interesting and gratifying. It not only shows that there is a tendency to exceed, month by month, the receipts of last year, but that the receipts for the fiscal year will be far in excess of the amount looked for in December last, when Secretary GAGE submitted his estimates, which were of course based upon the observation and experience of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The Treasury officers now appear to be convinced that the internal taxes will amount to $300,000,000 for the year, instead of $285,000,000. We ventured on Saturday last to intimate our confidence that this would be the amount of receipts, basing the expectation upon the returns for the months of July, August, and September and the condition of business.

Our conjectures and calculations as to the income from customs, which were estimated by Secretary GAGE as likely to reach $205,000,000, but which, for the reasons that are increasing the internal revenue receipts, are not likely to be less than $240,000,000, appear to have met with approbation, not only in the Treasury reports, but from officers of the Treasury.

It is not surprising. It is natural and comfortable. The people are busy, they have money to spend, and they are buying more freely at home and abroad. The increasing receipts indicate the increasing willingness and ability of the country to consume necessary and luxurious products.

FEEDING THE ARMY.

Experience derived from the attempt to make old theory meet actual condition has not been without good result in the army, and in the Subsistence Department, which was found to be lamentably unable to meet war conditions, and which does not easily meet peace conditions, lessons have been learned that would have been of great value if Gen. EAGAN could have had the benefit of them earlier.

In a recent report Capt. J. M. K. DAVIS, Acting Inspector General; Major EDWARD E. DRAVO, Chief Commissary, and Capt. JOHN T. MARTIN, Acting Judge Advocate and Signal Officer, make some observations of a practical character, which deserve and demand Congressional action, as a result of their study of conditions in the Department of the Gulf. While these conditions are particularly true of that department it is to be presumed that they are true also of all other departments, and they must be unfortunate as long as continued.

The feeding of the army is not looked after, as it is in the navy, by one officer, who buys all provisions and distributes them upon requisition, with the transportation also at his command. In the army the Subsistence Department buys meat; the Quartermaster's Department transports it; the Quartermaster's Department provides the ovens and the pans in which it is to be cooked; the Ordnance Department is relied upon to supply the cans out of which, and the knives and forks with which, the soldiers eat the meat; the Subsistence Department supplies coffee, which must wait for roasters and grinding mills from the Quartermaster before it can be used, and for the pots in which it may be boiled, while until the Ordnance Department has provided the spoons that should accompany it the soldiers may go without them.

This illustration might be extended, because it would be true of all the components of the ration. It is very difficult in times of peace to secure unison of action by three departments. In time of war the difficulty is enormously increased, and during the Spanish war there was a degree of failure to secure unison that amounted to criminality, or at least to blundering for which a court of inquiry felt justified in using very harsh language to characterize it.

For a layman to suggest the adoption by the army of a system for supplying that service similar to that of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in the navy might be regarded as presumptuous, possibly as implying ignorance of difficulties not to be overcome. But Capt. DRAVO ventures to suggest that the unison so desirable in the purchase, distribution, and issue of rations would be obtained by giving one department the opportunity and imposing upon it the responsibility to perform all these functions. It has worked so well in the navy that the army should not be prohibited from trying it simply out of reverence for traditions destitute of practical value and discredited after a trial which left an odor not of sanctity.

ALASKA OUT OF THE WAY.

With an agreement reached between the United States and Great Britain for a temporary and convenient boundary between American and British possessions in the far Northwest, the Alaskan boundary controversy is fortunately taken out of the hands of the Joint High Commission that separated in Washington because of the inability of the American and Canadian Commissioners to adjust that difficult question.

In more than one respect this is gratifying. The reference of the boundary matter to Great Britain assures a speedier settlement of it hereafter than could be expected through the Canadian Commissioners, subject to restraints that were in danger of political direction, while it is to be assumed that the Washington authorities will not postpone a final adjustment which shall maintain the "clear National rights" of the United States under treaties in which we have a vital interest.

The way will be open now to a settlement of the proposed reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada. While we may be particular about giving away anything in Alaska to which we are clearly entitled, there should be cultivated a very generous disposition toward Canada in commercial matters. She is a great customer of ours. In spite of our tariff she insists upon taking more and more from us each year, and we buy more each year from Canada. We believe Canada buys because it needs, not because we wish to sell, but that disposition ought to be cultivated with good will as well as with a selfish desire for gain on both sides.

It is to be hoped that the Joint High Commissioners will be able to finish their work in time to enable Congress to take down some of the obstacles to international trade that mistaken theorists have interposed to the growth of commerce across our northern boundary. It will promote good feeling; it will be good sense.

THE NEXT PEACE MEASURE.

In his last message to Congress President MCKINLEY asked for authority to "correspond with the Governments of the principal maritime powers, with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers."

In an excellent article in The Independent Mr. CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, who has been an active and intelligent advocate of the principle referred to, suggests that the negotiations take the form of a conference to be called by the United States. The suggestion is pertinent and judicious. The conference is more than ever before an acceptable and useful mode of coming to an understanding between nations and has great advantages over the ordinary method of correspondence. The discussion of an important and complex question by delegates who meet face to face, and who for a considerable time live with each other in more or less intimate personal and social intercourse, is more apt to bear fruit than any amount of correspondence. The conference at The Hague is an instance in point. It was expected to have little or no result, and this expectation was based on the utter futility of the correspondence that had taken place on the same general lines. The most acute and experienced diplomatists were the most surprised at the work that was really done. Those that came, if not to scoff, at least with no hope or intention of doing anything serious, departed with the conviction that more had been done in a few weeks than had been done by years of exchanges of dispatches.

The subject of exemption of private property on the seas in time of war is precisely of the kind that a conference is adapted to discuss. The invitation for a conference would come with propriety from the Government of the United States, which is committed to the principle. It would doubtless find favor with Germany, Russia, France, and Italy, and there would be a powerful influence for it in England, though the Government has not as yet been well disposed toward it. It is very likely that the President will recommend this plan to Congress at the approaching session.

"A HERO AND A VILLAIN."

Col. W. J. BRYAN is certainly a bold man. To say courageous, in view of the political conditions he has faced in Kentucky, would not be accurate. Courage does not imply a lack of prudence in its possessor. If it be safe to judge from the character of the reception accorded to Col. BRYAN by the newspapers supporting JOHN YOUNG BROWN as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, the venture of Col. BRYAN into that troubled State is an act of foolhardy rashness, indicating ignorance or contempt for causes of bitterness that he could not touch without provoking rather than curing them.

Col. BRYAN entered Kentucky on Monday. The greeting accorded him by The Louisville Dispatch, one of the leading newspapers supporting BROWN in opposition to GOEBEL, ought to have struck the Nebraska orator unpleasantly if it did not convince him that it is not always wise for a Presidential candidate to look for trouble in "the enemy's country." This hot opponent of GOEBEL addressed a whole page to BRYAN, reserving for other uses scarcely more than enough space to print a cocksure crowing rooster over the portrait of Candidate BROWN and a long list of meetings and speakers to urge the defeat of the candidate in whose behalf Col. BRYAN has rushed boldly and recklessly into Kentucky.

As only an inspired Kentucky editor, in the heat of a very overheated campaign could do it, BRYAN is pictured in words that burn as the "hero" in a play associated with a "villain," the play being "lurid with bloodshed, intrigue, duplicity, falsehood, and treachery." Through the political drama the "hero" is followed from Chicago until he is found "hand-in-hand" with the detested candidate, who is described as having "no respect for the rights of his fellow-Democrats, no regard for the truth, without political principles, for anything or anybody to advance his own interest, loyal to no man and no cause when treachery is profitable."

"Will the grand climax be a tragedy?" asks The Dispatch. It is to be hoped not. But it really looks as though Col. BRYAN had not been made aware of the state of things in Kentucky before he consented to advocate the cause of GOEBEL, or that he has an opinion of his ability as a peacemaker which, if justified, will entitle him to be regarded as a miracle of political peacemakers. On the other hand, if GOEBEL shall be defeated, in spite of BRYAN'S headlong and ill-considered plunge into Kentucky in his behalf, Mr. BRYAN must hold himself chargeable with lack of ordinary foresight and judgment. Not a "hero" or a "villain," but a merely anxious, blundering candidate, blinded by ambition and self-esteem.

SCULPTORS AND DUTCHMEN.

That "first-class burgher" and robustipus Boer, the Hon. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, is extremely disgusted with the sculptors, upon the ground that they are persons of no ideas. Now, most people who have had dealings as clients with sculptors find fault with them on the ground that their ideas are too numerous and too expensive in execution for a committee which is never unlimited. Our esteemed first-class burgher has, as usual, the interest of unexpectedness.

What would he? the casual reader of his remarks involuntarily exclaims. And it appears that Mr. ROOSEVELT does not himself clearly know what he would. What he does know is that, as a member of a committee to select a design for a monument to the Dutch founders of New Amsterdam, he has been for five or six years in search of an "original idea" for a monument and has not found it yet.

On this bald and curt statement of the case it does not seem to be exactly the sculptors who are to be reproached with a lack of "original ideas," but that is Mr. ROOSEVELT'S idea. What is a sculptor good for who cannot tell him what he, Mr. ROOSEVELT, wants? That is recognized to have been a frank and valuable member of the Legislature of Arkansas who began his speech by saying, "Mr. Speaker, it is difficult for a man to give expression to ideas of which he is not possessed of." But somehow it does not seem so cogent to arraign the whole guild of sculptors for failing to give expression to ideas of which Mr. ROOSEVELT is not "possessed of."

Every sculptor that he has had any dealings with, says the disappointed committeeman, has suggested either "a woman more or less nude" (which indeed is the condition of every woman whatever until she is in her coffin) "or the imitation of some European building, ancient or modern." It is rather a hard choice. And the hardest part of it is that the most picturesque scenes of the history of New Amsterdam, and those that would appeal most strongly to a sculptor with any sense of humor, as brought to light by recent researches, would not be thinkable by a committeeman actuated by the desire to do something honorific respecting the first white settlers of this island. What makes Mr. ROOSEVELT'S complaint most interesting is its exact and exquisite untimeliness, just when everybody, excepting evidently Mr. ROOSEVELT himself, is agreed that our sculptors have been covering themselves and incidentally us with glory. But never mind. Mr. ROOSEVELT has in effect been advertising for sculptors with "original ideas." He will get them. Oh, yes, he will get them. And how sorry he will be when he has got them. We could be sorry for him, too, if he had not invited them and if his blood were not so distinctly on his own head.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Whenever the Sampson-Schley controversy shows signs of quieting down, the most vivacious of our neighbors takes pains to stir it all up again, and to ask for another decision from a public that made up its mind on the subject for good and all over a year ago. To do this gives our neighbor a lot of satisfaction, and most people view the operation with entire composure and full appreciation of its futility. Some are grievously disturbed by it, however, and one such sensitive person has written for The Hartford Courant an editorial article fiercer, if anything, than the one which inspired his rage. After asking why the execution of Admiral SCHLEY is delayed if he has been guilty of conduct the penalty for which is death, The Courant writer continues: "Whatever his offense, it was not that of taking away from a blockading squadron one of its strongest vessels in order to make a side trip by himself, nor was it absence from the battle that ensued while she was away, nor was it an attempt to take credit to himself which belonged to others. Those probably are not punishable with death. It was not SCHLEY, who though forty miles away from the fight, telegraphed the victory of 'the fleet under my command,' and it was DEWEY, not somebody else, who, when praised for his achievements, pointed to his Captains and said modestly, 'These are the men who did it.' He did not add, 'Under my command,' though he was there at the time—and very much there." As a return blow that has its obvious merits, but it is a blow with a weapon that does not specially dignify the user's hand, and, worst of all, it doesn't bring the quarrel an inch nearer to final settlement. Both of the Admirals may well pray for deliverance from their friends.

——In England the business of insurance is more complex and diversified than it is here, and it has developed much closer relations with enterprises and contingencies that in this country are regarded as too purely speculative to be the subjects of actuarial computation and valuation. The broader, and, as it seems to the average American, the somewhat queer, view taken of insurance by our cousins is well illustrated by a scheme by which, according to one of the London papers, an insurer can come curiously near to eating his cake and at the same time increase its quantity. The prerequisite condition for attaining this highly attractive result is the possession of £1,000 and a willingness to forego any income from it for a considerable period of time. To play the ingenious game suggested, the owner of the £1,000 must first take out a policy guaranteeing the payment of that sum to the insurer at the end of twenty years, or to his heirs in case of his death before the twenty years run out. The first premium, about £90, he pays out of his £1,000, and the rest of it he spends for an annuity, which will bring in something like £58 per annum for life. This is about enough to pay the annual premiums on his insurance policy. All through the twenty years his original investment is protected by the insurance; if he lives till the twenty years expire, he receives the amount of his policy, together with bonuses aggregating in the neighborhood of £700. So he gets back his £1,000, with compound interest at 3 per cent. —and the annual £58 comes in for the rest of his life! According to the unnamed expert quoted, "the security is unquestionable and the return surprising." Admitting that the computations are accurate—a rather large admission—and that the annuity purchasable for the amount of a twenty-year policy will pay its premiums, the scheme would seem to be a feasible one. Indeed, it is suspiciously feasible—so much so that the chances are that the insurance companies have foreseen and headed it off for their own protection. Facts or opinions on that point would be interesting.

——There is one fact in connection with the accident to the Shamrock which may be overlooked by the innumerable people who are discussing the propriety of counting the Columbia's walkover as a race won. The agreement between Sir THOMAS LIPTON and Mr. C. OLIVER ISELIN not to make a mishap to either boat a reason for calling any of the contests off was, on the face of it, more favorable to the challenging yacht than to the defender of the cup. The advantage was real and appreciable if there is any truth whatever in the often asserted and usually admitted claim that the necessity of crossing the ocean enforced the building of a boat stronger and therefore heavier than ours, which had only to meet the exigencies of racing close to a safe harbor. Now, there may not be much in this theory, but if there is anything, acceptance of the accident agreement by Mr. ISELIN showed a commendable inclination to lessen his inevitable advantage as much as possible, and if, as we are disposed to believe, the ocean voyage has no bearing whatever on the races, then the understanding reached on the subject of accidents was simply a businesslike arangement designed to save both of the contestants from embarrassment. It is worth noting, too, that Sir THOMAS lost no time in saying that the agreement was made at his suggestion, not at that of Mr. ISELIN. In thus taking upon himself all responsibility for something which made a display of American magnanimity almost impossible, Sir THOMAS has well maintained the high reputation as a courteous and scrupulously fair sportsman that he had already earned. He hasn't won any races yet, but he has won a good many million friends, so his visit to America is after all a success of the most brilliant sort.

——Attention is called by The Boston Journal to the decidedly curious circumstance that the word "war" does not appear in the Queen's address to Parliament. Mention is made of "difficulties," "events," and "a state of affairs," but the shorter and more definitely significant term is carefully avoided. Yet it is a very real war that is now going on in South Africa, and nobody either in that country or in England has any doubts on that point. Of course the peculiar relations existing between Great Britain and the Transvaal account in part, perhaps in whole, for the substitution of the weaker for the stronger phrases, but the search for euphemisms would hardly have been so industrious if the thought of war had not become as unpleasant to modern minds as its name is harsh to modern ears. Men are still ready enough to fight; they are more cautious than formerly, however, about what they say, and prefer, whenever possible, to talk as GLADSTONE did about "military operations."

——Cuba is to be congratulated on the beginning of what promises to be a large and steady influx of Spanish immigrants. In other days the arrival there of a Spaniard meant an increase of one in the number of drains on the resources of the island, another parasite to be fed full and sent home fat. It is different now. No Spaniard will go to Cuba under the existing conditions who does not expect, or at least hope, to stay there and become a Cuban, interested in Cuba's welfare and only asking to share the prosperity he helps to produce. Coming with intentions like these, the Spaniard is a valuable accession. Eminent for sobriety, not incapable of industry, and well equipped with intelligence and courage, he will infuse new life into the native population and awaken it to its opportunities and its possibilities. Spaniards are extremely popular in the United States just at present, and there is no reason—certain cruel memories aside—why they should not be well received in Cuba.

ENGLAND'S DUPLICITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since England (not as the result of any deep moral conviction on the part of either rulers or people as to the iniquity of slavery, but really through the temporary zeal of the first Reformed Parliament being skillfully taken advantage of by Buxton and his confrères,) paid £20,000,000 to secure the abolition of slavery in her dependencies, she has been accorded the premier place among the nations, as the great civilizing and Christianizing power.

Not alone jingling rhymsters like Kipling, but many men of weight, have talked of "England's God-ordained mission" as confidently as though they had absolutely seen the Almighty commission the English nation as his viceregent on earth.

In fact, for the past half century the whole English-speaking world has had a profound conviction that just as the Hebrews were God's chosen people in ancient times, so England is God's chosen instrument now for the elevation and regeneration of the world. True, since Dewey sank a few third-rate Spanish ships a new light has broken in on the minds of our Christian fellow-citizens, and they are now sure that it was always designed by God that under the enlightened and disinterested leadership of Mark Hanna and his man the United States should stand forth with England as the emancipators and saviors of the race. Of course to the Englishman such an assumption is too absurd to be regarded seriously. England has monopolized God so long, and His plans and her policy have become so identified, if not identical, that she will not delegate any of her sacred trust even to her lately made friends, the Yankees.

But it is not of our recently developed lunacy as world enlighteners that I write; it is solely of England's reputation and England's real character. Is England what she is reputed to be—noble, beneficent, Christian? Has her policy been such as to afford any adequate reason for assuming or asserting that in it during the past fifty years may be seen the working out of God's purposes? Listen to the terribly significant proclamation of President Steyn: "The experience of the past shows that no reliance can be placed on the solemn promises and obligations of England. The British Government has never hesitated to tread treaties under foot to advance its interests."

Can a more terrible indictment be drawn against a nation? If it be true, how erroneous, how utterly false, the boasted-of moral pre-eminence of England; how similar her real position to that of the man who should try to take a mote out of his neighbor's eye while a beam was in his own.

If this terrible charge against England were made by President Krüger it might reasonably be assumed that its sweeping severity was due to the personal animosity aroused by his prolonged controversy with the English Government. On the contrary, however, it is the deliberate statement of the Chief Executive of a State the relations of which with England have always been harmonious.

As I read history I greatly fear the accusation is but too true. If it be, then all right-thinking men can only pray the prayer of David as to "workers of iniquity which speak peace to their neighbors, but mischief is in their hearts." "Give them according to their deeds, and according to the wickedness of their endeavors; give them after the work of their hands; render to them their deserts."

BENJAMIN MACMAHON.
New York, Oct. 17, 1899.

ENGLISH CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To trim one's sail to catch the passing gale, seems as necessary in writing a letter to a public paper as in sailing a yacht. The writer, however, whether attacking one of Lord Salisbury's manifestos—his notable Cardiff emanation, to wit—or in attacking Archdeacon Denison's ritualism, face to face with him on the public platform, uses very little japan, electro plate, or varnish.

In Sunday's issue it is reported "Dean Stubbs" of England is here. Then comes a report of his sayings, and as public property is at least supposed to be the property of the public, notwithstanding the sneer of a cynical writer, who asks: "How many fools does it take to make a public?" As one who offers no subterfuge, reading what is reported, as follows, said by the Dean:

"The Church of England is the mother of education there." This is absolutely untrue, and it is one of the same clerical fallacies which brought the writer into antagonism with the late Archdeacon Denison. The Roman Church, which Henry VIII. despoiled, or it would have despoiled him, as it did his predecessors, was "the mother of education there," and Henry VIII.'s by-blow creation to-day fills the gap. "Each cathedral has a grammar school under its charge." Not only is this possible, but with Cathedral Bishops, Lords of Parliament, or over the Parliament—"Good Lord deliver us" from any such infliction—what might they not do? They control the "spiritual interests" of their Church game they control the colleges, they control the grammar schools, with their clerical "schemes," which regulate them; the national schools, (Church of England catechismed schools,) and in the public elementary schools under the board's supervision, the clericals move heaven and earth for the greater representation on the body, or the most sophistical, and in addition the Clerk of the Board, generally a lawyer, plays into their hands for patronage and influence. Again, the Inspectors (all public elementary schools being either annually or semi-annually inspected) are either clerics or members of the Church of England to the tune of, say, 97½ per cent. This shows the truth of Dean Stubbs's remark upon voluntary schools, in saying: "But it was necessary to bring them under the board school system."

Upon a question submitted the Dean, "Whether the Church of England is supported by taxation," the Dean replies, "I know that belief is entertained by many, but it is an utter absurdity." "It deserves a harsher name. The revenue comes from lands, endowments, and voluntary subscriptions. Some of the land comes to us from Queen Ethelreda, who ruled in the seventh century."

Where was the Church of England, "the mother of education there," then Dean Stubbs? Let me refresh you. In the seventh century Theodore was the Archbishop of Cantaur, and Vitalian, the Pope, appointed him A. D. 668, and I can give you Archbishops Pope appointed down to Henry Chichley, by Gregory XII., A. D. 1414. The Roman Church was "the mother of education there" then, Dean Stubbs, and for a long time afterward, and the impudent clerics of to-day who assert otherwise—and they are not a few—mislead the people. Wadham College, Oxford, founded by Nicolas Wadham and Dorothy Wadham, his wife, both of whom lie in the Minster Church of Ile, Somersetshire, founded it for the poor of his native county, to sing the masses and kyries of the Roman Church, and the poor, if not the (travesty of the) mass, are to-day unknown quantities. No "tax" in support of the Church of England, eh? What are the Tithe Commutation acts for, raising 15s. per acre down to, say, 2s. per acre, from the soil, in support of the clergy and lay rectors alike? No tax, eh! Henry George's foolish notion of a single tax is not so impertinent, bad as it is.

IGNATIUS LOYOLA.
Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 16, 1899.

CANDIDATES IN NINETEENTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to thank THE TIMES for its editorial in this morning's paper entitled "Mr. Mazet's District the Issue."

Not only in the presentation of the facts in the case, but in its conclusions, so aptly expressed, has THE TIMES struck the keynote of the issue.

Mr. Stewart stands fairly and squarely on the platform of the Citizens' Union and he deserves and should receive the support of every member of the Citizens' Union in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

Regarding the candidate for Alderman, Mr. Frederick W. Aymar, I would state that it has been my pleasure to be associated with him in political reform work for several years in the Nineteenth Assembly District. He is a confirmed anti-machine man, a gentleman of culture and of stanch character. Every voter in the district should consider it a great privilege to vote for so exceptional a candidate.

EMIL W. KOHN.
New York, Oct. 18, 1899.

Rapid Transit in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Dewey days are over and the yacht races almost concluded, will not you and other powerful journals come to the aid of your readers who unfortunately have the misfortune to reside in South Brooklyn? The rapid transit people have to get our nickels, and they know it, yet surely we are entitled to some consideration. Formerly we had steam power on the Fifth Avenue elevated and trains of five cars under a four or five minute headway. Now we have motors drawing two cars under any old headway, ten and often fifteen minutes elapsing between trains, and we have to stand up from Forty-sixth Street to the bridge. And then, after forty minutes' ride, (instead of twenty-five, as formerly,) we find a solid jam of Brooklynites struggling for the trains. It is disgraceful, and the authorities who handed over the bridge should see that our rights are respected on our own property. Civility is now a rare commodity. That we do not so much mind. What we want is your assistance to get what we pay for. RAPID TRANSIT.
Brooklyn, Oct. 17, 1899.

Use of the Word "Mad."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "Ed R." seems to me to be mistaken in his assertion that "'mad' for 'angry' is common only in Ireland." Shakespeare uses the word in "King Lear," Act II., Scene 4: "I prithee, daughter, do not make me mad," and Burns, in his "Epistle to the Rev. John McMath," says: "But I gae mad at their grimaces," &c. Unless my memory is greatly at fault, several other authorities among standard writers might be quoted in the same direction. Most educated Americans employ "mad" as a substitute for "angry," when the occasion requires, and they are entirely justified in the matter by correct usage and also by the dictionary.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE.
New York, Oct. 15, 1899.

Should Car Passengers Complain?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter of J. N. P. in to-day's TIMES, I overheard the following between a conductor and a passenger on a Fourth Avenue electric car one afternoon last week:

Passenger—I'll report you.

Conductor—Report me! What do I care if you report me? I'm reported twenty times a day, and I never hear anything of it.

I once addressed a polite letter to the Metropolitan Street Railway complaining of a conductor's rudeness. I did not receive the common courtesy of a reply. A. R. D.
New York, Oct. 17, 1899.

NUGGETS.

His Claim for Remembrance.

"Well, when I die I shall at least have the consolation of knowing that I have made one person supremely happy."

"How did you do it?"

"Gave Miss Flasherleigh a chance to decline a proposal of marriage from me."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Astonishing Trick.

Wife—That prestidigitateur did some wonderful tricks.

Husband—Ah, and what was one of them?

Wife—He asked if any one had $20, and I had, and he said he would change them to $10. And he did, and here are the $10 to prove it.—Boston Courier.

Bitterly Disappointed.

Mrs. Youngwed (sobbing)—One of my chief reasons for marrying him was to have some one to play golf with that I could beat all the time.

Friend—And won't he play with you now?

Mrs. Youngwed—Ye-es; but he never lets me win a game. Boo-hoo!—Judge.

Won't Be Missed.

They were talking of a Populistic orator.

"I wonder what he'll do now?" said one.

"What's the matter with him?" asked the other.

"He has lost his reason."

"Oh, that won't hurt him any in his business, so long as he retains his voice."—Chicago Post.

WAITING.

Mary A. Simpson in Michigan Farmer.

Waiting at the station
For the tardy train,—
Failed to get a paper,—
Clouds refused to rain,—
Atmosphere most stifling,—
Dust and fleas galore,—
Depot old and battered,—
Made, I think, for Noah.

Lady, much belated,
Missing early train,
Symphathizes with me;
She'll "not come again,"
Little children crying
For their home, and rest,—
Tired mother striving
To do her very best.

Old man, sour and surly,
Walking to and fro,
Says the railway magnates
Should be told to go;
Hadn't any business
Making people stay
In such a horrid country
A quarter of a day.

Lovely, smiling maiden,
In her dainty gown,
Notes the crying babies
And the angry frown,—
Finds an orange somewhere,
Gives each child a part,—
A sandwich and a cookie
Binds each broken heart.

Old man ceases grumbling,—
Smiles upon the scene,—
Maiden all unconscious
Reads a magazine.
Mother looks less weary,—
I, in pensive vein,
Strive to moralize a bit,—
Bless me! there's the train.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS ADJOURN.

Promulgate a Declaration of Principles Opposing the Philippine War—Woman Creates a Sensation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The Anti-Imperial Conference closed to-day. Before adjourning a declaration of principles was promulgated. It denounces the "policy of imperialism" as hostile to liberty, as unconstitutional, and as tending toward militarism. The policy of the present National Administration is condemned and the immediate cessation of the Philippine war demanded.

Continuing it says: "We propose to contribute to the defeat of any person or party that stands for the forcible subjugation of any people. We shall oppose for re-election all who in the White House or in Congress betray American liberty in pursuit of un-American ends. We shall hope that both our great political parties will support and defend the Declaration of Independence in the closing campaign of the century."

The declaration closes with an invitation for the co-operation of "all men and women who remain loyal to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States."

During one of the speeches a sensation was caused by a stylishly dressed woman who arose in the audience and, extending her gloved hand toward the American flag which hung suspended over the speaker, exclaimed: "Take down the flag; don't disgrace it any longer." She was hurried from the hall by a friend, and as she left the building she refused to give her name, but said she was the sister of one soldier, daughter of another, and wife of another—all of them now fighting in the Philippines.

During the day speeches were made by George C. Mercer, Prof. Schorey of Chicago University, J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, Herbert Myrick of Springfield, Mass., and W. Bourke Cockran of New York.

Mr. Cockran said: "It is a common, indeed a universal, saying that the war has brought us new responsibilities. In that statement I concur unreservedly. It has brought us not merely responsibilities, but an opportunity never equaled in the history of the world. The manner in which the responsibility should be met and the opportunity improved is the problem to be considered in this conference.

"Our proceedings, to be of any value, must be conducted in a calmer atmosphere than is likely to be found in political conventions. Questions affecting our administrative integrity may well be left to the action of parties; questions affecting our territorial integrity should be considered by the patriotism of the entire country. What the United States shall do may well be settled by a majority. There should be substantial unanimity in deciding what the United States shall be.

"In dealing with the fruits of the late war, then, two courses are open to us. One, the old course of treating our success as an opportunity to wrest from the conquered foe the utmost he can be made to yield; the other, to establish a new standard of justice in the dealings of nations with each other by refusing to accept either tribute or territory for ourselves and by making the conditions of peace provision for improving the conditions of men.

"If, on the other hand, we conclude to accept no other reward than the establishment of free and beneficent governments in the territories wrested from Spain, we will show that we did not take up arms for conquest or plunder, but for justice and humanity.

"The President, proclaiming such a policy, so novel and so enlightened, would take a place in history as distinct and conspicuous as that of Abraham Lincoln, while this country would acquire a moral influence among nations unprecedented and unparalleled.

"The example of a great country, redeeming at the close of successful war the profession with which it was begun—risking the lives and treasure of its citizens for no other purpose than for the rescue of a suffering people from intolerable oppression—would produce such an effect on the world that it would be difficult for any other country to make war for a baser purpose.

"It would be an inspiring answer to the universal aspirations for peace which brought into existence the recent conference at The Hague.

"We are here this evening to protest against an attempt to replace the ancient American policy of peace and morality by a policy of imperialism involving the existence of a standing army to menace liberty and oppress labor, because we want this country to remain the land where the whole product of the soil is distributed among the toilers who create it, where the patriotic workman who produces is more honored than the paid fighting man who destroys, where the laborer's dinner pail is a higher badge of dignity than the soldier's knapsack, where the enduring glory of justice is cherished and the vain glory of conquest despised; where the flag which typifies freedom and the Constitution which secures justice, enshrined in the hearts, sustained by the arms, and glorified by the memories of a free people shall remain invincible forever."

DEWEY ARCH PERPETUATION.

Well-Known Men Selected to Serve on the Executive Committee.

Col. William C. Church, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee for perpetuating the Dewey arch, announced yesterday the names of the twenty-five members selected for the Executive Committee. The list is as follows:

Levi P. Morton, William C. Whitney, Benjamin F. Tracy, Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, John Jacob Astor, William L. Strong, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Morris K. Jesup, Henry L. Burnett, John D. Crimmins, Edward J. Berwind, James T. Woodward, Charles R. Flint, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Alexander E. Orr, William F. Havemeyer, Augustus D. Juilliard, Howard Gould, Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, Henry G. Marquand, Henry W. Poor, William H. Parsons, Louis Stern, and Robert J. Roguet. All but Messrs. Whitney, Depew, Jesup, and Astor have accepted, but these four have not yet been heard from because of absence from town.

Col. Church said yesterday that Henry M. Flagler was the only man who had declined to serve on the committee. "Mr. Flagler told me," he added, "that he and Mr. Rockefeller had decided not to serve, but said he would subscribe as much to the fund as any one. The fact that on all sides we have found hearty enthusiasm on the part of men of standing augurs well for success, I believe.

"The men who have consented to serve on our Executive Committee do not lend their names to any enterprise involving the expenditure of money unless they intend to make it a success. Louis Stern told me that he would contribute $5,000, and believed that 100 men could be secured each to give a similar amount. We shall soon organize our sub-committees to raise money in each of the Exchanges, professions, and trades, and shall in each case try to get the President of the organization representing the Exchange, profession, or trade to act as Chairman of the sub-committee. We can use all the money we can get. The more we raise the more beautiful the arch will be.

"Another feature of our plans is to have a list of the names of contributors made up and inclosed in a sealed receptacle, which will be buried under the arch or placed in some portion of it. It will be an interesting thing for descendants of the contributors to know that their fathers' or grandfathers' names are there."

Cost of the Dewey Celebration.

Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Dewey Executive Committee, said last night that from the bills which have come in and estimating those which have not been received, the committee is well within its appropriation of $200,000. Several committees have large balances, which can be used to defray deficiencies in the appropriations made to others. Mr. Foster had $10,000 for contingent expenses, and spent only $3,500, while President Guggenheimer's Committee on Refreshments has several thousand dollars left from his appropriation of $10,000.

Vanderbilt Will Not Yet Probated.

No steps were taken yesterday toward the probate of the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Young Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the second son of the millionaire, who is believed to be the chief beneficiary under the will, went to Newport last Tuesday night. William K. Vanderbilt, the present head of the Vanderbilt family, spent most of the day at the Grand Central Station, but nothing was said or done regarding his brother's will.

Industrial School Board Complete.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 18.—Gov. Voorhees said to-day that he had appointed the two remaining Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls. He said that he would not tell who the men were, but one was from Essex and the other from Hudson County. The Governor also said that another meeting of the Trustees would be held next Friday, but he would not say where the meeting is to be held. The Trustees, he said, would then take up the case of Mrs. Eyler.

CHINA AND HER COMMERCE

Minister Wu Ting Fang Addresses the Commercial Congress.

DISCUSSES EXCLUSION LAWS

Says It Is the First Instance on Record Wherein People Are Barred for Their Good Qualities.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Prominent men, who either in official or mercantile life have been actively engaged in the trade between China and the United States, England, and other countries, to-day discussed that trade as it is, and as it should be, before the International Commercial Congress.

The day was officially designated "China Day," and a feature of the discussion was that it was by no means confined to the representatives of the English-speaking nations. The foreigners showed a disposition to just as freely express their views as did the others, and additional interest was given the proceedings by the presence of the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, who came from Washington early in the day.

In speaking of China, its trade and prospects, the Chinese Minister said in part:

"It is a well-known fact that China's trade and commerce with foreign nations has been and is increasing every year. This is especially the case with the United States. The volume of trade has increased rapidly every year, and it reached the following figures last year: Exports from the United States to China, 17,163,312 taels, and imports from China, 11,986,771 taels, with a total of 29,150,083 taels.

"I have taken these figures from the customs returns, but according to the United States Consul at Che Foo, Mr. Fowler, who seems to have taken great pains in going over the figures, the United States trade with China is underestimated by one-third, because the customs method of reckoning is to credit the ship with the merchandise she carries, and not the port from which she sails. Thus, according to Mr. Fowler, your trade with China last year was 40,000,000 taels.

"Now that the United States has practically become our neighbor by its recent acquisition of the Philippine Islands, the prospect is brighter than ever, and I should not be surprised if under favorable conditions and not retarded by unwise methods, the trade will be doubled or trebled in a few years.

CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"I say if not retarded by unwise methods. Let me give you an illustration. Mr. Wildman, the United States Consul General at Hongkong, used these significant sentences in his report of Nov. 22, 1898, after having studied the question thoroughly:

"'Broadly speaking, there is not an industry in the islands (Philippines) that will not be ruined if Chinese labor is not permitted.' And, again, in his report of July 31 last, speaking of the establishment of cotton mills in Hongkong, which is looked upon as a remunerative undertaking, he says: 'The only thing that the promoters of this English industry fear is that mills will be established in Manila, which would only be possible if Chinese labor were admitted freely.'

"This opinion of your Consul General, who had been many years in the East, and whose business is to protect the interests of his countrymen, is universally confirmed by all other competent judges in the matter. It is, therefore, manifestly to your interest that Chinese immigration to the Philippines should be as free as possible.

"In settling upon a policy of such vital importance, affecting the welfare and prosperity of your newly acquired possessions, it is well to study the course pursued by another great power in its colonies adjacent, whose conditions are very similar."

Minister Wu then referred to Hongkong, which, he said, was but a barren rock on the Chinese coast, but since its occupation by Great Britain every inducement has been given to Chinese to settle there, with the result that it is now a great trade centre.

Referring to the Chinese Exclusion act, the speaker said:

"Persons are generally disliked on account of their indolence, immorality, and other bad qualities, but I believe this is the first instance in the history of the world that a people are considered as undesirable and excluded from a country because of their industry, perseverance, honesty, and other good qualities. China does not make such invidious distinctions. What is open to one nation is open to all others. All are equally welcome. So far from taking any retaliatory measure, she is still holding the most friendly and cordial relations with the United States, and I hope and trust these relations will long continue.

"In view of the certain increase of this vast trade and commerce between China and the United States, and in view of the unrivaled opportunities China offers to American capital and enterprise, the question naturally arises whether it is worth while to keep on your statute book a discriminating law against a people with whom it is to your interest to keep and maintain relations of the most friendly nature. This is a question for the merchants, manufacturers, capitalists, and laborers of this country to decide, and I am sure they will decide it rightly and fairly when the facts are laid before them."

CORRECTS AN ERROR.

An important statement made by the Minister in his address, which met with unstinted applause, was in reference to China's position toward the open-door policy of Great Britain and the United States, to which frequent reference had been made by other speakers. The Minister said:

"I will take this opportunity to say, by way of a general answer to the preceding speakers who have referred to the open door in my country, that China always favors the open door. China opens her doors to the peoples and the trade of every country, without distinction as to race or color."

When the Minister concluded his address, the delegates rose and applauded for several minutes. He graciously acknowledged the tribute by rising and bowing.

During the afternoon, after the reading of several papers by delegates, the Chinese Minister rising to a point of privilege, spoke as follows:

"I wish to answer one of the speakers here who made the remark, 'It is all very fine to say that it is not just to exclude the Chinese from America, but China has 400,000,000 inhabitants, and if the exclusion law is repealed will not these come to America?'

"I am very glad the question was asked so as to give me the opportunity of answering. The Chinese that come here come only from two provinces in Canton. You never see a Northern Chinaman here. No men from Shanghai, for instance, except in the Diplomatic Corps.

"These two provinces have only a population of about 1,000,000, 58 that even should all come, which is manifestly absurd, it would not be very serious. The total number of Chinamen now in America is about 100,000. Why did the people come? Thirty years ago, when you were constructing your Western railroads, you sent agents to China and begged the laborers to come here. Of course others followed their example later. But, had you not done this, I do not believe there would have been any Chinese laborers here.

"These men do not rob you. They work day and night, and make faithful servants. I admit that they want to make a few dollars and go home, but is not that just what you Americans who come to China want? I believe that to get the trade of China it is worth while to repeal this objectionable statute."

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss presided over the session, and in opening the session called attention to the importance of the congress, and said, among other things:

EXPANSION AND COMMERCE.

"Commerce cannot be conducted on sentimental lines; it depends upon reciprocation of interests that will make it fairly remunerative to those who engage in it. It must be our joint effort here to establish a basis for conducting the vast business which awaits the enterprise of the commercial men of the East and the West. We of America are not entering upon a new and untried field in proposing business relations with China and the Indies."

In conclusion, he said: "The advance of the past two years has given to us a community of neighborhoods. As you merchants of China sail toward the Continent of North America, you will find your first greeting under our flag at Manila, and again at Guam and at Hawaii. That we hold under the sovereignty of the United States these convenient stations in the Pacific is ascribed by timid citizens who are afraid of progress and expansion of American commerce to a desire on the part of the Government and people for imperial power. No such word as imperialism exists in the American vocabulary."

Arthur E. Dowler, representing the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, said: "With the adoption by the United States of a colonial policy much progress can be made in exploiting this field, and the projected Pacific cable and Nicaragua Canal will be great factors in aid of this work."

Thomas R. Wheeler of Shanghai and A. M. Townsend of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce read brief papers. The latter said: "In Hongkong we have long witnessed the strangling effects in the Philippines of selfish and restricted legislation, and now with the American flag we look for freedom, progress, and prosperity."

Referring to the Chinese Exclusion act, which he said it is proposed to apply to these islands, he said: "The Chinaman is a born trader, the Filipino is not, and it is to the Chinaman that you have to look for a reliable and useful middleman."

Everett Frazer of New York and Japan next spoke, and he was followed by Gen. Laurie of London, who was introduced by ex-Secretary Bliss to speak upon the subject "The Maintenance of the Open Door Policy in China."

Dr. Gustave Niederlein, Commissioner of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, read a long paper on the history of Chinese trade.

Emil S. Fischer, delegate from the Vienna Chamber of Commerce and for many years with the German Bank at Shanghai, spoke on "The Present State of Currency and Banking in China." He said, in part:

"In books on finance it is stated that China has a silver currency based on the tael, but in reality there is no stable currency, for the reason that there is no uniform tael standard in the country. A tael, by the way, represents one fraction of part of the Chinese weights. Gold is dealt in mostly as merchandise, and China is on a silver basis exclusively."

Mr. John Foord of New York, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association, then presented a resolution providing that it is the judgment of the representatives of American industry and commerce engaged in the China trade, assembled as delegates to the International Commercial Congress, that an emphatic declaration should be made by the Government of the United States of its intention to protect to its fullest extent the rights which its citizens enjoy under existing treaties to pursue their trade in the Chinese Empire.

After a brief discussion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Col. Bell, United States Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, in a brief address said that we must keep open our doors for China if we expect China to keep open her doors for us. That is the only right way.

During the afternoon session John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, made an address.

PEACE RESTORED IN SAMOA.

Ambassador White Says the Joint Commission Has Removed All Ill-Feeling Between Powers.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Baron Speck von Sternburg, German member of the Samoan International Commission, paid a prolonged visit to the United States Embassy to-day.

After the Commissioner had withdrawn, United States Ambassador White said:

"The work of the Joint Commission has been thoroughly well done. Not only has it accomplished the restoration of peace in the Islands, but it has removed all ill-feeling between Berlin, Washington, and London, thus paving a way for more permanent arrangements by the powers concerned.

"Negotiations have now been set on foot which, doubtless, will result in an arrangement insuring peace in the islands and safeguarding the interests of the three powers.

"Of the exact nature of the proposals it is yet too early to speak. All I should say is that the discussion is proceeding in the best possible spirit."

Choate Sees Salisbury About Samoa.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—United States Ambassador Choate visited the Foreign Office today, and had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier. It is understood that the subject under consideration was Samoa.

SERIOUS STORMS IN ITALY.

Floods Wash Away Houses—Lightning Kills Three Persons.

ROME, Oct. 18.—Serious storms, accompanied by floods, prevail in the southern districts of Italy, working widespread damage.

At San Giorgio a bridge and twenty houses have been swept away, and it is believed that there has been considerable loss of life there. At Monte-Mesola a church was struck by lightning during mass, three persons being killed and forty others more or less seriously injured.

GUERIN AS A WITNESS.

Says the Conspiracy Dossier Is "Lying Police Reports."

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Continuing his investigations on behalf of the Senate into the charges growing out of the alleged conspiracy to change the form of government, Senator René Berenger this morning interrogated M. Jules Guerin, the anti-Semite agitator, who recently figured in the sensational siege of "Fort Chabrol."

M. Guerin, on the ground of ill-health, declined to reply, confining himself to a protest that the dossier against him contained nothing but "lying police reports."

The report of Senator Beranger will be transmitted to the Procurator General tomorrow or next day.

TO EXPLORE ABYSSINIA.

William F. Whitehouse of Newport Will Leave for Africa Oct. 24.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Mr. William Fitzhugh Whitehouse of Newport, R. I., accompanied by several Englishmen, will leave England on Oct. 24 with an exploring expedition for Abyssinia. The British Resident in Abyssinia is helping in the arrangements, and the Royal Geographical Society of London has lent the expedition a number of valuable instruments.

The expedition will go to Western Abyssinia, by way of Adis Abeba, where Mr. Whitehouse will be received by Emperor Menelek.

Mr. Whitehouse will take sixty armed men, eighty Somali and Abyssinian porters, and ninety camels.

AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH MEETS.

Government Will Remain Neutral as Between Different Parties.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—The Austrian Reichsrath reassembled to-day with a full attendance. Dr. von Fuchs was re-elected President. The House then proceeded with the work of organization.

The President of the Council of Ministers, Count Manfred Clary and Aldringen, declared that the gravity of the situation led the Government to hope that the House would co-operate in re-establishing normal Parliamentary conditions. The Government would remain neutral as between the different parties; and he earnestly entreated the different parties not to disturb the deliberations of the House.

"The repeal of the language ordinances," continued the Premier, "has only established a provisional state of things. While preserving equality of rights for all languages used in the country, the Government is determined to settle the question in accordance with practical requirements."

Count Clary laid stress upon the importance of the budget, the Ausgleich laws bearing upon the burdens common to the parts of the dual monarchy, and the educational needs of Austria.

United States Wants a Forger.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Application has been made by the United States Embassy for the extradition of Max Schiemaugk, a Major of United States Volunteers in the war with Spain, who was arrested here some months ago for obtaining money under false pretenses, and subsequently identified by Postal Inspector Wheeler of Washington, who charged him with forging postal orders while residing in the United States.

Panama Canal Conspirator Freed.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—President Loubet this morning signed the pardon of Emile Arton, who, in November, 1896, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for complicity with Baron de Reinach and Dr. Cornelius Herz in the frauds on the Panama Canal Company.

Dreyfusard Writer Fights a Duel.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—M. Gohier, writer of leading articles for the Dreyfusard organ Aurore, fought a duel to-day with the son of Gen. Mercier, former Minister of War. M. Mercier was pinked in the chest, but is not thought to be seriously hurt.

London Confectionery Works Burn.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The wholesale confectionery works of Barrett & Co., in this city, were burned out this morning. The damage is estimated at £100,000.

The Patricia Grounds on the Elbe.

HAMBURG, Oct 18.—While dropping down the Elbe to-day for New York the German steamer Patricia, Capt. Bauer, went aground near Schulau.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The interest of the social world is divided to-day. The last, possibly, of the races for the America's Cup, hunting on Long Island, and the women's golf tournament and annual reception at the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., are the chief distractions. If the weather is fine and there is a prospect of good wind, there will be a fairly large attendance of members and guests on the club steamboats, and the few steam yachts that will go out to the races will also carry more guests than they have for a week past. The social as well as the public interest in the cup contests was pretty thoroughly worn out by the long series of failures to make or start a race, and, although revived by Columbia's victory on Monday, was again so affected by Shamrock's mishap on Tuesday as now to be virtually nil. There is only one chance of its revival, and that is Shamrock's winning to-day's race.

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Those golf lovers who were not able to witness the women's contest at Bala last week will have an opportunity to see some of the best players who were at Bala on the Baltusrol links, where the women's annual tournament, condensed into a day, will be held. The event in many ways will be a second championship tournament. The varied programme will begin with a general handicap at eighteen holes, medal play. Those making the four best gross scores will continue over the first nine holes at match play, and the winners at this point will play over the second nine holes for the chief cup. A consolation cup is offered for the second four, and a mixed foursome approaching and putting match will also be played. The meeting between Miss Ruth Underhill, the winner of the championship tournament at Bala; Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, her runner-up; Miss Elsie Cassatt, and Miss Marion Oliver to-day will be one that will bring numbers of people to the links. Since the tournament of last year the links have been greatly improved and the best score of last year, which was a tie between Mrs. William Shippen and Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, 103, will almost certainly be lowered to-day. The tournament will be followed by a reception at the clubhouse; tea and refreshments will be served, and there will be music. This annual women's tournament and reception at Baltusrol has come to be one of the pleasantest features of the Autumn social season, and although the postponed yacht race may interfere with its entire success to-day, it will doubtless be attended by a large and representative throng. Those who go out from New York will on their return, as last year, split up into parties to dine at the fashionable restaurants.

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Mr. Dennis McCarthy Emory, youngest son of Mr. Thomas Emory of Syracuse and nephew of Commander William H. Emory, United States Navy, will be married at West Point to-day to Miss Julia Delaplaine Williams of Florida, a niece of Col. Tillman and Mrs. Tillman, at whose residence in the post the wedding will occur. Mr. Emory has been quite a beau at Cazenovia, N. Y., where his family have had a Summer residence for several seasons. Albany to-day will have a fashionable wedding, as Mr. Walter Goodwin and Miss Elizabeth Sage, daughter of Mr. Dean Sage, will be married at 4 P. M. at Mr. Sage's country place near the capital. It appears that a report which came from Stockbridge a few days ago to the effect that Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., son of Ambassador Choate, was engaged to Miss Marion Oliver, daughter of Gen. Oliver, and who just missed the women's golf championship, is erroneous, and that it probably emanated from the fact that Mr. Choate has been attentive to her sister, Miss Cora Oliver.

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The dates set for the weddings of Dr. Pierce Bailey and Miss Edith L. Black, daughter of Mrs. Charles Newbold Black, and of Dr. Louis Bishop and Miss Charlotte Gruner, only daughter of the late Siegfried Gruner, are respectively Nov. 11 and Nov. 14. Mr. Edgar H. Booth and Miss Mary Coppell will be married in Grace Church on Tuesday, Nov. 28, and the wedding of Mr. Arthur Coppell and Miss Mary S. Bowers, daughter of Mr. John S. Bowers, will take place on Dec. 12. The wedding of Mr. Adolphus Smedberg and Miss Agnes Corwin will be celebrated during the last week of October, and Mr. Walter Pell Anderson and Mrs. Julian Madan will be married the middle of November.

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The Fuerst Bismarck, which sails to-day for Southampton, has booked among other passengers Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Allan and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Lord, Col. A. S. M. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, and the Danish Minister to France, I. de Hegermann Lindencrone, and R. C. Perkins. On the Friedrich der Grosse, which also sails to-day for Southampton, there are booked among others Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McAlpin, Mr. G. L. Taylor, and Miss Lucy Taylor.

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The wedding of Miss Helen Bloodgood Garretson, daughter of the late Dr. Eugene Garretson, and Charles T. V. Gunther, whose engagement was announced in the Spring, will take place shortly after the holidays. It will be a large church affair.

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Miss Muriel Wilson, before she sailed yesterday morning, held quite a little reception at the Waldorf. Lord and Lady Beresford and Sir Thomas Lipton were also in the Palm Garden about the same time, and Mr. Creighton Webb was of the party. Miss Wilson left these shores arrayed as she arrived—in red, with a red blouse and a very picturesque red and black hat, with large feathers.

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The Baroness Hengelmuller arrived on Tuesday at the Cambridge. She will pass a part of the Winter in Washington. Her Summer has been spent at Bar Harbor, where she gathered around her quite a little coterie of Austrians and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

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The Bachelors' Cotillion of Baltimore held a meeting on Tuesday evening, and decided to give their first cotillion on Dec. 4. This will mark the opening of the Baltimore social season. Mr. J. Hanson Thomas, whose family is well known here, was elected a member of the Board of Governors to represent the younger element. A wedding of interest in Baltimore yesterday was that of Miss Rebecca Gaither, the daughter of Col. George R. Gaither, and Mr. Ruxton Ridgely.

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The Princes Henri and Leopold de Croy were in Philadelphia this week, and were given a dinner by Mr. L. Rodmand Wanamaker. They will remain a short time in that city, as they are to sail very soon for Europe. Other Philadelphia news of recent date is included in the departures of Mrs. Caleb Fox, Miss Grissom, and Miss Cassatt for Baltusrol, where they will play at the ladies' open tournament to-day, and the sailing of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Louis Borie, Jr., who are to pass the entire Winter abroad. There are rumors in Philadelphia that leaders there will follow the example of New York society and remain on the Continent this Winter. The Fell-Cassatt wedding will take place early in December, and there is not much promise of great gayeties after that event.

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The opening of Parliament took place Tuesday in London. With the agitation which the Boer war has brought on the country, people are flocking back to town. Bond Street looks once more as if the West End were inhabited, and the park was crowded with strollers last Sunday after church. The Duke and the Duchess of Devonshire, Mrs. Ronalds and her daughter, Mrs. Ritchie, and Lady Randolph Churchill were among these. Mrs. Henry White is at her country place for the late Autumn, much improved by her Summer on the Continent. Ambassador and Mrs. Choate are settled in London, and Mr. William Waldorf Astor and Miss Astor are at Cliveden. Mrs. Bradley Martin is expected early in November for the Winter season.

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Philadelphia and its suburbs are interested in the series of state banquets to be given in honor of Miss Minnie Drexel Fell and her fiancé, Mr. Robert K. Cassatt, the first of which takes place this evening at the George W. Childs Drexels, at Bryn Mawr. There will be a gathering of the Drexel family for this event. The wedding, as already announced, will take place in December.

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The Count and Countess Henri de Frankenstein will pass the Winter in this city as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Cullen Brewster of 24 East Sixty-fourth Street. The Countess was the handsome Miss Brewster, who was married in this city to the Count some years ago.

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Mr. James Lawrence Breese and Mrs. Breese will pass the Winter at the Kensington Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Potter and the Clinton Gilberts have also engaged rooms there for the season. Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer will remain at Waldheim, Scarborough-on-Hudson, until Thanksgiving. Mrs. Richard Irvin and her mother, Mrs. Morris, are at the Renaissance, where Mrs. Irvin has again taken apartments for the Winter.

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Mrs. Padelford, who was Miss Grant, a sister of the Countess of Essex, has been paying a number of country house visits in England, and recently she was a guest at Mr. Ernest Cunard's place, Craigdarroch, Strathpeffer. She will return to her London house, on Halkih Street, this month.

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Staten Island has been quite gay, notwithstanding the disappointment caused by the social failure of the cricket matches with Prince Ranjitsinhji and his team. The polo tournament, which finished there on Tuesday afternoon, has been the excuse for the gathering of not only Staten Island but also Long Island society. At the last game the Rockaway team carried away the trophy. Rockaway itself has been mildly gay. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has been a guest of Dr. Markoe and Mrs. Markoe at their Long Island home, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hazard Perry have returned to their residence in Newtown, after a three years' sojourn in Paris.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson have closed their cottage and have returned to Boston for the Winter.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan has rented her villa at Ruggles Avenue and The Cliffs, known as the Cloisters, to Pembroke Jones of New York, for next season.

Persistent rumors are still afloat that the Newport Golf Club members, in view of the large rent they pay annually for the clubhouse and grounds, are considering the purchase of both from the Newport Country Club. Report has it also that there is to be a number of changes made in the roster of the golf club officers before next season.

Mrs. Cleveland Returns to Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland and her four children, Ruth, Esther, Marion, and Baby Richard, accompanied by two maids, arrived here on a special car from New York this morning at 10:50 o'clock. Several Princeton friends of the Clevelands were at the station and gave Mrs. Cleveland a cordial welcome on her return to the university town.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Trenwith—McGibbon.

Dr. Walter Day Trenwith and Miss Edith McGibbon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Calder McGibbon, were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 7 West Eighty-third Street. The bride, who wore white satin, trimmed with point lace, and carried a shower bouquet of valley lilies, was attended by Miss Cora Forbes of Boston, as honor maid, who wore white mousseline de sole over silk. Her shower bouquet was of pink roses. Little Miss Marguerite Bradley, who wore a frock of white point d'esprit over silk of the same shade, and carried a basket of marguerites, acted as flower girl. The two small pages were Carleton Schaller and Harvey Rowland of Baltimore. Dr. Edward L. Williamson was best man. The ushers were Dr. S. W. Fowler, Henry E. Nelson, and William Calder McGibbon, a brother of the bride. The ceremony was followed by a large reception. White and pink chrysanthemums and palms were the decorations used. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church was the officiating clergyman.

Hegelar—Sherwood.

The marriage of Miss Louise Palmer Sherwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hartley Sherwood of Cropsey Avenue, Bensonhurst, and Herman Hegelar of Chicago took place at noon yesterday at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Bensonhurst. The Rev. Dr. Sherwood, rector of the church, was the officiating clergyman. She was attended by her sister, Miss Isabella Sherwood, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Isabelle McClure, Miss Charlotte Jadwin, and Miss Anna Hegelar, sister of the bridegroom. Julius Hegelar, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were R. H. Sherwood, Jr., Palmer Jadwin, and Stanley Jadwin. On the return of Mr. and Mrs. Hegelar from a wedding trip, on Oct. 28, a large reception is to be held. They will sail for a Winter abroad on Oct. 31, and their return will reside in Chicago.

Pell—Townsend.

Mr. S. Osgood Pell, son of the late John Howland Pell of this city, and Miss Isabel Audrey Townsend, daughter of Frederic R. Townsend, were married in the Episcopal Church at Babylon, L. I., at noon yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation of this city. Miss Gertrude Pell, a cousin of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mabel C. Post and Miss Emily Trowbridge. Mr. Stephen H. Pell was the best man, and the ushers were Theodore R. Pell, R. M. Littlejohn, Lawrence B. Elliman, S. A. Warner Baltazzi, and Alexander Van Rensselaer Barnewell. A special train on the Long Island Railroad took down a number of guests to the wedding and following reception at the country residence of the bride's father.

Cowing—Benedict.

Mrs. Marguerite Floyd Benedict, widow of Howard Robinson Benedict and daughter of Major Harlan Page Floyd of Cincinnati, was married yesterday afternoon to Rufus Billings Cowing, Jr., son of Judge Rufus B. Cowing, at Sherry's. Only intimate friends and relatives witnessed the ceremony and were present at the reception which followed. The bride was unattended. Edward K. Cowing was his brother's best man. There were no ushers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. T. S. Hamlin of Washington, D. C. The bride was prettily costumed in pearl gray silk, ornamented with lace. She carried a bouquet of valley lilies.

Lithgow—Putnam.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Putnam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Putnam, and Charles D. Lithgow, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 347 West Nineteenth Street. The Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey, a cousin of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony. The bride was unattended. She wore white satin ornamented with point lace, and carried valley lilies. Howard Lithgow attended his brother as best man. There were no ushers. A reception followed the ceremony. White chrysanthemums, pink roses, and palms were the decorations.

Wood—Hobson.

Miss Elizabeth Letitia Hobson, daughter of Mrs. Anna M. Hobson of 79 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was married last evening at the home of her mother to J. Finch Wood of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell, pastor of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Miriam Hobson. Joseph Wood, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. A reception followed the ceremony. The couple sail to day for Puerto Rico.

Norton—Streeter.

George R. Morton of 498 Second Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Maude Streeter of Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, were married at Trinity Church yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Miss Lily Norton, a sister of the bridegroom, and Mr. G. D. Merriman of Wheeling, West Va., were the only attendants. The marriage was quiet, only a few immediate relatives and near friends being present.

Coles—Drake.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 18.—William Chauncey Coles of Brooklyn and Miss Helen Esther Drake, daughter of Mrs. E. Cortlandt Drake of this city, were married at noon to-day in Grace Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George M. Christian, formerly rector of Grace Church, assisted by the Rev. G. A. Breed of Brooklyn. Walter R. Gilbert was best man and Miss Edwina C. Drake maid of honor. The ushers were John Curry, Charles Campbell, James Learey, Frank Jenks, Lathrop Harper, Neal Bush, and John McKelvie. A wedding dinner at the Drake residence followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Coles will reside here.

Wierdsma—Grelle.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 18.—In the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, Miss Clara Louise Grelle, daughter of Frederick W. Grelle of Claremont Avenue, South Orange, was married to Johan Rypperda Wierdsma, general agent in New York for the Holland-America Line of steamships of Rotterdam. The Rev. Louis Cameron, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. Miss Elsa Grelle, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Croeber and Miss Wierdsma of New York.

Baker—Sampson.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 18.—Alice Belle Sampson, daughter of Mrs. Adaline F. Sampson, and a cousin of Admiral Sampson, was married this evening to Chester Ferris Baker by the Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D. She was attired in white. Her sister, Miss Nellie Sampson, was maid of honor, and wore pink. H. A. Hulet of Vermont was groomsman. Chrysanthemums and palms were the decorations. After a wedding supper Mr. and Mrs. Baker left for Washington, D. C.

Chadeayne—Henning.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Miss Manuela R. Henning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Henning, was married this evening to Franklin H. Chadeayne. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, Woodside, on the Camp Meeting Road. The maid of honor was Miss Jennie Chadeayne, a sister of the bridegroom, who wore white ordgandie and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The best man was Wilbur Chadeayne, a brother of the bridegroom.

Hubbard—Palmer.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 18.—Isaac M. Hubbard and Miss Merry Alice Palmer were married to-night at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Palmer, at Byram Shore. Miss Lena Ferris was maid of honor and Robert Cotte, groomsman.

SILENT WEDDING CEREMONY.

Miss Hutchinson Married to Mr. Savage in Friends' Meeting House.

The Friends' Meeting House, at the corner of Rutherford Place and Sixteenth Street, was the scene of a Quaker wedding yesterday. The marriage was that of Miss Mary Elizabeth Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hutchinson, to José R. Fernandez Savage, a lawyer of 35 Nassau Street, this city. Mr. Savage's mother was the Marquise de la Esperanza, and lived in Puerto Rico. The father of the bride is the purchasing agent of the Department of Parks of New York.

The meeting house was well filled as the bridal party entered, soon after 4 o'clock. Four overseers, previously appointed by the Friends, sat in the gallery, facing the congregation, officially witness the ceremony, and several elders of the monthly meeting sat with them. There was no music and no clergyman officiated.

Six ushers headed the procession. They were Edward Godfrey, Hamilton Savage, Lionel Hartz, Malcolm Cameron, and Pedro Fernandez of Puerto Rico. The best man was Robert Whitehall Smith, Jr., of this city. The bridesmaids were Miss Georgia Walters and Miss Lydia Rakestraw of Philadelphia, Miss Helen Russell of this city, and Miss Eliza Stickney of Boston. The maid of honor was Miss Anna Hutchinson, a sister of the bride.

The bride followed the party down the aisle leaning on the arm of her father. On meeting the bridegroom, both took seats facing the assemblage and for a while perfect silence reigned. Presently the couple rose and the bridegroom repeated this formula: "In the presence of the Almighty Father and of these our friends, I, José R. Fernandez Savage, take thee, Mary Elizabeth Hutchinson, to be my wife, promising by divine assistance to be unto thee a loving and faithful husband." The bride repeated a similar formula, and the service was accomplished. The marriage certificate was then read by Elder William M. Jackson. Prayer was afterward offered and remarks were made by several of the elders and ministers. In the same silence the bridal party passed out of the church and was borne in carriages to the home of the bride, 220 East Twelfth Street, where a reception was held.

The newly married couple will go on a wedding tour to Nantucket and shortly thereafter will leave this country for Puerto Rico, where they will reside.

CARRIAGE DEALERS IN SESSION.

Randolph Guggenheimer Tells Them the Automobile Will Never Drive Out the Horse.

The first open session of the National Carriage and Harness Dealers' Association was held at the Grand Central Palace yesterday.

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council, in behalf of the municipality, delivered an address of welcome, in which he said:

"I cannot conceive, gentlemen, that the time will ever come when carriages and horses will cease to be the pride and recreation of the wealthy. However bright the future may be of the horseless carriage, especially in the avenues of commerce, the horse, which has been one of the first friends and servants of man, will remain so until the end."

The general meeting of the association opened at 10 o'clock yesterday, at which the grievances of members were considered. President W. W. Sargent presided. More than 100 complaints of retailers against manufacturers are on the docket. Under the rules of the association, a manufacturer is not permitted to sell in a dealer's territory to any one not a dealer unless a commission is paid the retailer. No one is considered a dealer who does not carry a stock of at least six four-wheel carriages. In many cases the accused manufacturers were directed to pay commissions to dealers where there had been infractions of the rules. The investigation of charges will be continued to-day. William Ranken, the Secretary of the association, represented the complainants, and W. T. Van Vliet looked after the interests of the accused.

The banquet of the association was held at the Hotel Marlborough last night.

The convention will meet again at 10 o'clock this morning, and during the day officers will be elected for the coming year.

To-morrow, when the consideration of miscellaneous matters is taken up, the automobile question is expected to receive a good deal of attention. It is said the advent of the horseless carriage has paralyzed many of the wagon manufacturing plants in the West.

There were about 400 members of the convention present at the annual banquet of the association, which was held at the Hotel Marlborough. W. W. Sergeant, President of the association, was Chairman, and ex-Congressman John S. Wise of Virginia acted as toastmaster.

Judge William J. Gaynor responded to the toast, "The Patriotic Duty of Business Men." He referred to the work which had been accomplished in Brooklyn, where, he said, the interest manifested in the primary elections among business men was much more marked than in the Borough of Manhattan. Gen. Roy D. Stone replied to the toast, "Good Roads." I. S. Remsen, John Hassett, and Frederick H. Gowen were the other speakers.

WHISKY BARREL EXPLODES.

Family Injured and a Panic Caused in a Brooklyn Tenement.

John Borkowitch, a carpenter, with his wife and infant child, narrowly escaped death yesterday by the explosion of gases in an empty whisky barrel in their apartments at 284 North Second Street, Brooklyn. Borkowitch's arms and face were severely burned, while Mrs. Borkowitch and the child suffered greatly from shock.

The building is a four-story double brick tenement, and the Barkowitchs live on the second floor. So terrific was the force of the explosion that the kitchen windows, together with the sashes, were blown out, as well as a set of folding doors. Several dozen windows in the house were also smashed. A panic followed among the tenants in the house, who ran pell-mell into the street. Several policemen were hurried to the scene, and a call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance.

When Surgeon O'Brien arrived, he found Borkowitch unconscious on the kitchen floor. He had been thrown under a table, while his wife and child were thrown against a wall and stunned. Borkowitch had bought the barrel, and 500 pounds of grapes, intending to make grape wine.

At the time of the explosion Borkowitch was about to clean the barrel. He shoved a lighted taper into the bunghole after removing the bung, to see how dirty the barrel was. The light ignited the gas which had accumulated, and the explosion followed. The barrel, it is said, had not been open for years.

NAVAL OFFICER'S FUNERAL.

It is seldom that a funeral is held in this city that is characterized by such distinguished naval honors for the dead as was the case yesterday, when the body of Lieut. Commander Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, retired, was laid at rest in Greenwood Cemetery. Rear Admiral John W. Philip, now of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, with several of his staff, and a number of officers from the New York and Massachusetts, met the members of the family, with the body, at the West Shore Railroad Station, in Weehawken. Thence the party proceeded by a Government tug to the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and from there by carriages to Greenwood. The deceased naval officer died at Saugerties, N. Y., on Monday, at his Summer home. Most of his time had been spent there as an invalid since he was retired in 1884, he having been compelled from ill-health to leave the navy. One of Commander Mason's duties was serving as executive officer on the New York when the ship was put in commission. At that time Admiral Philip was her commanding officer. The friendship between the two officers had always been warm, and the Admiral headed the list of honorary pall bearers, the others being Commanders Wadhams, Kennedy, and Storey, and Surgeons McClurg and Bertellott.

The naval escort was further enhanced by the navy yard band, with a company of marines from the navy yard under command of Capt. Bannon and a company of bluejackets from the Chicago under command of Lieut. Williams.

It was an impressive and, withal, an interesting sight, as the body was carried from the train to the Government tug by a dozen sturdy sailor lads. The officers of the navy stood reverently on the forward deck, with bared heads, as the coffin was slowly carried over the gang plank. An American flag partially draped the coffin, and the top was covered with rich and fragrant floral tributes. The marines and bluejackets then filed on board, the color bearer with the Stars and Stripes furled and surmounted with a ribbon of crape. Just below Forty-second Street lay the New York and Massachusetts. The flags were at half-mast, and as the former vessel was passed the marines and sailors stood at "attention," on the lower deck of the tug. The trip down the river was a quiet one. Besides those already mentioned, there were on board Commanders Lyon, A. D. Harris, and Mackenzie; Lieut. Commander Stewart and Lieut. Hill from the navy yard, Lieut. Commanders Rogers and Bailey, Inspector Foster and Lieut. Bearss of the New York, Capt. Train, Surgeon J. C. Burns, Paymaster Boggs, Lieut

TEACHERS WAIT FOR PAY

Brooklyn Rolls to be Referred to Corporation Counsel.

MORE BACK PAY DUE THEM

Entitled, It Is Asserted, to $270,000 Arrearages from January 1 to September 1, This Year.

A special meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon for the express purpose of considering the withholding of the Brooklyn teachers' pay for September, owing to alleged illegalities discovered by City Superintendent Maxwell and Auditor Cook in the manner in which the pay rolls were presented. There was an unusually large attendance of members. A long communication from Dr. Maxwell to the board was read, in which he argued that the Ahearn law had not been complied with in the September pay rolls, as the Brooklyn Board of Superintendents do not certify that the service of each teacher whose salary is increased is fit and meritorious, and as the Principals of the schools did not have seats at the meetings in which the pay rolls were adopted.

"Before the pay rolls were made up," said Commissioner Robertson, who is President of the Brooklyn School Board, "the question grose as to the legal procedure. A meeting was held especially to discuss this matter. Mr. Hill was there as the representative of the Corporation Counsel. Although there had been some difference of opinion on the subject among the Commissioners, Mr. Hill's statement, that the School Board was justified in making up the September pay rolls, as previous pay rolls had been made up, settled all our doubt. As our action, however, by Dr. Maxwell and others, perhaps it would be just as well to get the official opinion of the Corporation Counsel himself before we proceed further."

"This is a very vital matter," said Commissioner Maxwell. "It concerns the salaries of more than 3,500 Brooklyn teachers, who have not received any pay since June last. I therefore suggest that we ask the Corporation Counsel for immediate action in the matter. If we have to reverse our action, it will take from ten to fifteen days more before the teachers can get their salaries."

"Could not the Auditor audit the pay rolls at once if he received an opinion from the Corporation Counsel that they were legally made up?" asked Commissioner Robertson. "I think he ought to have notified the Board as soon as he discovered the alleged illegality."

Commissioner Van Hoesen said that it was the duty of the Central Board to act on the matter. He hinted that the Brooklyn School Board, in its anxiety to pay the teachers their salaries, might in some way get hold of the money in dispute.

Commissioner Dresser said the Controller could not pay out the money until he received the pay rolls. The motion to ask the Corporation Counsel for an opinion at his earliest convenience was unanimously carried.

It is now asserted that the Brooklyn teachers are entitled to $270,000 back pay, in addition to the $187,994.48 which they received last Monday. It was in June, 1893, that the Brooklyn School Board adopted a higher schedule of salaries. The $187,994.48, was for the four months' back pay from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1898. But there is also due according to this contention, about $270,000 for six months' back pay, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1899.

WORDS IN LOCAL BOARD.

Manhattan and Bronx Officials Warmly Discuss Assistants' Pay and Advertising of Vacancies.

The School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx held another lively meeting yesterday. Commissioner Adams opposed the adoption of a motion making the pay of all special teachers $2 per hour for the time actually employed in instruction. He thought it was a bad time just now to talk of increases in salaries. He moved the matter be laid on the table. This was adopted by a vote of 11 to 5.

On the same grounds Commissioner Burlingham opposed the report of the Joint Committee on Teachers and By-laws and Legislation, naming a number of teachers as first assistants with a salary under the Ahearn law of $1,400 each. He said there were 258 such assistants. In some schools there were two and three such assistants. He asked the board to take care how it acted. If these women were all named as first assistants many smaller salaried teachers would have to suffer in pocket.

Commissioner Livingston said the committee had not raised the salary of any one. It had simply complied with the Ahearn law, which was mandatory.

Commissioner Harrison said that the first assistants had vested rights of which they could not be rightfully deprived.

Commissioner Eustis declared that what the Ahearn law said did not necessarily make first assistants. If the board were to be stopped from doing what it believed to be proper by the cry of vested rights there was little use bothering about salaries at all.

After further discussion the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 10 to 7.

A motion by Commissioner Harrison that all vacancies, &c., in the high schools should be promptly forwarded to Superintendent Jasper, so that he might enter them in a book open to the inspection of every one, and that they might be published in the various papers, was attacked by Commissioner Taft. He declared that the resolution was poorly worded, and that its language had a stump-speech flavor about it. He offered an amendment omitting the name of a paper particularly mentioned in the original motion.

Commissioner O'Brien said that he was informed on good authority that the Principals of high schools knew for months ahead of the Superintendents and the board about coming vacancies in the schools, and looked among their friends to fill the places.

Commissioner Davis said that, although there was more style to Commissioner Taft's substitute than to the original motion, what they were trying to get at was prompt publicity of vacancies in the high schools.

Commissioner Taft denied that New York teachers were prevented from competing for high school positions.

"Will Commissioner Taft deny that New York teachers were excluded from the offices of Principal and First and Second Assistant?" asked Commissioner O'Brien.

"The High School Committee decided to appoint none who had not had experience in high school affairs," said Commissioner Taft. "We thought that was right then. I think still it was right."

The motion was finally passed in an amended form.

The Borough Superintendents and two Associate Superintendents were authorized to attend the meeting of the Superintendents now being held at Poughkeepsie.

The following appointments were made:

Boys' High School—Charles E. Timmerman, Physics, third assistant, $1,200; Bernard Drachman, English and German, third assistant, $1,200; Herman J. Boos, Physical Training and German, third assistant, $1,200; Robert W. Fuller, Chemistry and Physiography, third assistant, $1,200; Abram Fischlowitz, Drawing, second assistant, $1,800; Frank B. Kelley, History, third assistant, $1,200; George W. Baylis, Stenography and Typewriting, third assistant, $1,200; Elizabeth O'Connor, third assistant, $900.

Girls' High School—Bertha Strasburger, Mathematics, third assistant, $900; Emma W. Cox, English, third assistant, $900; M. Louise Foster, Biology and Mathematics, third assistant, $900.

Mixed High School—Harriet E. Gaylord, English and Latin, third assistant, $900; Grace G. Lyman, Biological Science, third assistant, $900; L. Marie Peirce, substitute, $900; Charlotte G. Knox, additional teacher, $900.

The following promotions in the high schools were made on the recommendation of the high school Principals:

Girls' High School.—Josephine Belderhase, from third to second assistant, Physical Training, $1,500; Helen M. Sweeney, from third to second assistant, English, $1,500; Anna C. Blinker, from third to second assistant, Drawing, $1,500; Ida A. Welch, from substitute teacher to third assistant, Physics, $900.

Mixed High School.—Edward A. Althaus, from second to first assistant, German, $2,500; Henry R. Pyne, from third assistant to second assistant, Greek, $1,800; Georgiana Mendum, third assistant to second assistant, English, $1,500; Mary Johnson, from substitute to third assistant, French, English, and German, $900.

Boys' High School.—George Donaldson, from substitute teacher to third assistant, Physiology, $1,200.

An uproarious time followed the presentation of a report by the Committee on Teachers, appointing a number of teachers from the eligible list. Among the names were those of four married women. One had been married thirteen months, was separated from her husband, and had no children. Another had not seen her husband in five years, and had two children. A third had a child two years old and a husband who was traveling. A fourth had been married ten years and was separated from her husband, who allowed her $25 a month.

"That is the most extraordinary report," said Commissioner O'Brien, "that I have ever heard in this board. No more pernicious thing could be advocated. I shall never countenance it. We shall have to be careful, or we'll have a foundling asylum on our hands. The schools are not for married women."

"Their names were on the eligible list," said Commissioner Livingston. "It was handed to us by Superintendent Maxwell. The four married women stood at the head of the list."

Commissioner Moriarty defended the selections. The women, he said, were competent and in need of employment. The matter was finally referred back to the committee.

The election of a Secretary of the board went over to the next meeting.

WRECK DID NOT STOP SURGEON.

Bellevue Hospital Ambulance Smashed, but Dr. Jenks, Although Hurt, Kept Straight On to His "Call."

Dr. Nathan Jenks of Bellevue Hospital gave an example of devotion to duty under trying circumstances yesterday afternoon, when he figured in an ambulance smash-up on Second Avenue. A hurry call had come for him to Bellevue at 2:19 P. M. from 150 East Forty-second Street, where Mrs. Mary Hickey of 230 First Avenue had been suddenly seized with an attack of gastric trouble. The ambulance, driven by Charles J. Simons, and with Dr. Jenks aboard, turned into Second Avenue and fell in behind a north-bound trolley car. The car stopped just above Thirty-fourth Street to let the ambulance go by, and the easterly side of the thoroughfare being blocked by trucks, the ambulance turned into the south-bound track, the nearest clear passage.

Richard Gleason of 1,986 Park Avenue was approaching from the north on this track, driving a two-horse truck heavily laden with lumber. Dr. Jenks declares that though Simons was loudly ringing the ambulance gong, Gleason kept right down the south-bound track, and took no advantage of his opportunity to turn out to the west, and give the ambulance passage room. Simons tried to drive between the truck and the trolley car, and the truck coming up just as the ambulance got near the head of the trolley car, smashed into the ambulance, jamming it up against the car, and putting it out of a state of usefulness in short order.

Simons was thrown out forward to the ground and badly cut and bruised, while flying glass from windows in the car, about all of which had been smashed, came into the ambulance and cut Dr. Jenks severely. He had also been badly bruised by being knocked about in the ambulance. He climbed promptly out of the back of the injured vehicle, and when he found that his driver was not too much hurt to be able to walk about, and that the horse was uninjured, he ran to a telephone in a nearby store and called up the hospital.

"Hello!" said he. "Is that Bellevue? Well, this is Dr. Jenks. Our ambulance, No. 7, has been smashed up here at Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue by one of these graceful truckmen and I've got a hurry call for 150 East Forty-second Street. I'm going up there now, and you want to send another ambulance up to meet me at the call. What's that? Oh, I'm all right. Simons is a little cut up. You have the number straight, have you? Good-bye."

Then he went out with the blood still trickling from a cut on his head, and got one of the trucks standing in the vicinity to drive him straight to his "call." There Dr. Waugh met him with another ambulance. When they came back with Mrs. Hickey it was found that Dr. Jenks had an injured left ankle, a bruised forearm, which had to be dressed, a bump on his head, and several minor cuts and bruises. He was able to be about as usual last night, and so was Simons. The damaged ambulance will need a lot of repairing.

The accident made a good many women in the trolley car scream, and attracted a big crowd. Gleason was arrested and pleaded at the Yorkville Court, where Simons appeared against him, that it all happened too quickly for him to help it. Magistrate Hogan discharged him.

PRAISE FOR THE FRENCH BAR.

Medico-Legal Society, at Dinner, Laments the Need of a Local Court of Cassation.

The Dreyfus case was the subject of discussion that followed the first dinner of the season of the Medico-Legal Society, held last evening at the Hotel St. Andrew.

The discussion was started by a paper by Howard Ellis, who said that the Dreyfus case was an outrage on justice and humanity and had appalled the nations. It was impossible to account for the underlying cause of Dreyfus's conviction, which, however, he said, must not be held to cast any reflection upon French law, but only upon French militarism.

"As far as the French bar and judiciary are concerned," continued Mr. Ellis, they are the finest in the world.

"Our bar far exceeds in qualifications the English bar, but it does not boast a Labori. Labori is the prince of lawyers. The French courts and police are marvels of efficiency.

"The time is coming when we shall have a Court of Cassation in this country. One is badly needed."

Gerald Chapin said that the American bar had simply been unable to understand, and stood aghast at the conviction of Dreyfus.

Clark Bell, Secretary of the society, also defended the French courts, whose integrity and honor he said were above suspicion, as had been amply demonstrated by the action of the Court of Cassation, to which court Dreyfus could and would appeal, so that his vindication would be merely a question of time. He thought officers in this country and in England placed in a similar position to those who composed the court-martial on Dreyfus, would have acted in a similar manner. There would have been no appeal possible for the victim in this case as there is no Court of Cassation to which he could have looked for help. "Mrs. Maybrick, like Dreyfus, is innocent," he concluded. "She has suffered ten years of fearful torture to five endured by Dreyfus, but there is no appeal for her, alas!"

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL WORK.

The Year's Outlay—Gifts Amounting to $227,750 Received.

The annual meeting of the Society of St. Luke's Hospital was held yesterday afternoon in the board room of the hospital, One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Morningside Avenue. George M. Miller presided, and after routine business had been transacted the following Board of Managers was unanimously elected: Samuel D. Babcock, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Hoffman Miller, Philip D. Mason, George M. Miller, John B. Pine, George Blagden, Waldron P. Brown, George A. Crocker, Chauncey M. Depew, William C. Egleston, Theodore K. Gibbs, Ansen W. Hard, Woodbury G. Langdon, Benoni Lockwood, the Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Gordon Norrie, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Henry Parish, Moses Taylor Pyne, Charles Howland Russell, William Alexander Smith, and J. Noble Stearns.

The present officers will hold office until the last Monday in October, when the annual election of officers will be held. Secretary Miller read the report of the work of the hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1899, which showed that 2,703 patients had been treated during the year, 507 of whom paid full rates, 334 paid part rates, and 1,862 were non-paying.

The total expenses of the hospital for the year were $167,910.53. There was a deficit of current receipts to meet current expenses of $68,648.30.

The total outlay for the year for charitable work by the hospital and by its patrons, through the hospital, was $133,-164.74. Gifts and donations were received by the hospital for the endowment of the institution amounting to $227,750.

During the year Dr. William C. Campbell, one of the attending physicians, died, and Dr. Egbert Le Fevre was elected to fill the vacancy thus caused. On Sept. 12, 1899, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Second Vice President of the hospital and Chairman of the Executive Committee, also died. Appropriate resolutions adopted by the Board of Managers were ordered printed in the annual report.

Fratricide at Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 18.—N. T. Pittman of Gourdins, S. C., was shot and killed at the Hotel Calhoun to-day by his brother, A. J. Pittman of Somerville. There had been bad blood between the two men for some time on account of business differences, but efforts had been made to reconcile them. They met at the hotel by appointment and went into a reading room to talk business. A few minutes later A. J. Pittman began firing at his brother. He shot five times, three bullets taking effect. Death was almost instantaneous. The murderer says he acted in self-defense, but gives no details. He was arrested.

Islands Ask Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The latest aspirants for reciprocity arrangements are the British Islands of St. Kitts and Turks Island, in the West Indies. The arrangements so far cover nearly all the British West Indian possessions save those two, and Mr. Tower, the British Chargé, has taken the initial steps in their behalf.

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

Maid of Harlem's Victory Due to a Mistake in the Course.

BOOKMAKERS LOST HEAVILY

Favorites Won in Five Cases—Bachelor Easily Distanced the Rest in the Steeplechase.

The bookmakers at Morris Park were an angry lot yesterday as they left the track with badly flattened bank rolls, caused by the winning of five favorites.

The winning of Maid of Harlem, the favorite in the sixth race, was the last drop in their bitter cup.

The race was at a mile and three-quarters, and Spurs, Maid of Harlem, and Julius Caesar were the only starters. It was to have been run over the Withers course, and when the first quarter had been run Slack on Julius Caesar, who was in front at that point, sent his mount off the Withers course and showed the way up the course that led over the hill.

Wilson, on the favorite, Maid of Harlem, knew the course he was to ride, and went on over the Withers course, but Odom followed Julius Caesar blindly until he had traveled a quarter of a mile on the wrong course, and then realizing that a mistake had been made, he went back and took his mount over the proper course. Spurs got second money when Odom rode him over the proper course, but Julius Caesar ran on over the hill course and was not given the third money.

Besides the Castleton Stakes, there was a race for two-year-olds at a mile, the longest distance the youngsters have been asked to go this season. There was a good field for the mile handicap, and Waring was made the favorite. He led almost from the start in yesterday's race and won as he pleased, while the others were making desperate efforts to get up with him.

The Castleton, also for two-year-olds, but at the furlongs, was nearly more than an exercise gallop for Oread, who led all of the way and beat Smoke by two lengths. Perry Belmont owns Oread and he owns Jamaica also, and as she finished third the greater share of the $1,000 purse went in Mr. Belmont's purse. The Bachelor won the steeplechase easily after four of the seven starters had fallen, and Phillidore beat Mr. Stoffel out for second money. Caoutchouc, at 30 to 1, won by a head from Tabouret in a hard drive in the second race, and in a two-horse race at a mile Trillo easily beat Waltnot.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward, for non-winners of a steeplechase in 1899, at 5 pounds under the scale. Purse of $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, and $100 to second and $50 to third. About two miles. Time—4:00.

1—The Bachelor, Sydney Paget's ch. g., 6 years, by Judge Murray-Spinster, 158 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Mooney)
2—Phillidore, E. S. Craven's b. g., 3, 132, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Donohue)
3—Mr. Stoffel, E. L. & R. W. Smith's ch. g., 4, 147, 6 to 1.....(Johnson)

**Trail, 147, 40 to 1, (Dayton) *Gov. Griggs, 158, 15 to 1, (Wright;) *Nestor, 158, 15 to 1, (Green,) and *Hardy C., 147, 15 to 1, (Burgess,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Fell. **Pulled up, but remounted and finished.

Won easily by half a length; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $400 in 1899, or of more than one race in 1899 at 10 pounds under the scale; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Time—1:05¾.

1—Caoutchouc, J. C. McGill's b. f., 3 years, by Galore-Issaqueena, 101 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Dangman)
2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. m., 4, 93, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Wilson)
3—Buffoon, G. A. Miller's br. g., 6, 92, 20 to 1.....(J. Daly)

The Barrister, 104, 2 to 1, (Odom;) Doctor Eichberg, 107, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Tyran, 89, 15 to 1, (Slack;) Tyrba, 84, 15 to 1, (Phelan;) J. A. Gray, 101, 5 to 1, (Jenkins;) Domineer, 101, 20 to 1, (Boland;) Requita, 92, 60 to 1, (Evans;) Rose O'Lee, 95, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Second Chance, 104, 30 to 1, (Hewett;) Top Note, 92, 20 to 1, (Clark,) and Hanwell, 104, 20 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third

THIRD RACE.—The Castleton Selling Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, non-winners of $1,000; selling allowances. Purse of $1,000 added to a subscription of $10 each, $30 additional for starters, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:09⅘.

1—Oread, Perry Belmont's br. f., by Order-Ruby Royal, 104 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Odom)
2—Smoke, W. Showalter's ch. f., 101, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(O'Connor)
3—Jamaica, Perry Belmont's b. f., 94, 3 to 5.....(Dangman)

Eileen Daly, 90, 50 to 1, (Slack;) Jugglery, 94, 80 to 1, (Wilson,) and Fleuron, 103, 10 to 1, (Jenkins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42⅘.

1—Waring, F. M. Taylor's b. c., by Masetto-The Sweeper, 110 pounds, even money and 1 to 3.....(Clawson)
2—Radford, J. E. Madden's blk. c., 100, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Odom)
3—Lady Uncas, Osceola Stable's b. f., 107, 20 to 1.....(Doggett)

Watercure, 97, 40 to 1, (Wilson;) Missionary, 110, 5 to 1, (O'Connor;) Mr. Jersey, 110, 12 to 1, (Bullman,) and The Bobby, 107, 100 to 1, (Richards,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,500, at 10 pounds above the scale. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. The Withers mile. Time—1:43⅘.

1—Trillo, L. O. Appleby's b. h., 4 years, by Tristan-Fiona, 108 pounds, 1 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Waltnot, J. H. Carr's ch. c., 98, 4 to 1.....(Odom)

Won in a gallop by six lengths.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $5 each, and $5 additional to start, to the winner, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and three-quarters over the Withers course. Time—3:25.

1—Maid of Harlem, Osceola Stable's b. f., 3 years, by The Bard-Ella Lakeland, 102 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(Wilson)
2—Spurs, F. D. Beard's blk. c., 92, 7 to 5 and out.....(Odom)
•—Julius Caesar, W. Cahill's ch. h., 4, 90, 8 to 1.....(Slack)

•Did not go over the full course and was denied third money.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. The Withers mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Maximo Gomez	105	The Pride 97
Scotch Plaid	105	The Roman 96
Walt Not	104	Matanza 96
Intrusive	102	Queen of Song 94
Rare Perfume	102	Tamor 89
Souchon	97	

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

Magnificent	110	Fonsolee	110
Bombshell	110	Matt Simpson	110
Radford	110	Solon	110
Royal Sterling	110	Armor	107
Wakem	110	Back Talk	107
Dissenter	110	Male Hanlon	107

THIRD RACE.—The Ramapo Handicap, for three-year-olds. One and one-eighth miles of the Withers course.

Admiration	119	The Rose	105
King Barleycorn	118	Duke of Middleburg.	105
Prince McClurg	108	Maid of Harlem.....	98
A. N. B.....	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Fordham Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

Box	140	Elfin Conig	110
Richard J.	129	Oneck Queen	108
Spirituelle	128	L'Alouette	106
Warrenton	121	Lady Lindsey	105
Trillo	118	The Bobby	103
Killahamdra	115	Nantina	98

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

St. Simonian	115	Pickwickian	110
Marmarica	112	Doctor Fitzsimmons.	110
Tritonus	112	Rose o' Lee	107
Trappist	112	Emigre	107
Miss Soak	112	Draughtsman	107
Havelock	110	Belle of H.....	107

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter over the hill.

Semper Ego	120	Our Nellie	100
Cornero	118	Dutch Skater	95
Warrenton	109	Sir Hubert	85
Muskadine	106		

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Lady Heloise, 109 pounds, (Bozeman,) 2½ to 1, won; Rosalbra, 105, (Bergen,) 2 to 1, second; Shannonette, 109, (Henry,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:12¾. Sport McAllister, Sierra Blanco, General Arthur, Sidelong, and Startling also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Purse. Etta H., 104 pounds, (E. Jones,) 1 to 3, won; Merry Boy, 104, (Henry,) 40 to 1, second; Montallade, 104, (Johnson,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Wilmeter and Shellac also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; for two-year-olds; handicap. Bathos, 105 pounds, (E. Jones,) 8 to 5, won; Silver Bullion, 115, (Morse,) 3 to 1, second; My Gypsy, 102, (Songer,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:27⅘. Rixford also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Ranier, 87 pounds, (J. Ward,) 3 to 1, won; Don Luis, 101, (E. Jones,) 6 to 1, second; Donator, 101, (Morse,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:41½. Roadrunner, Twinkle Twink, Charles Lebel, Castake, Judge Wofford, and Sylvan Lass also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Lothian, 97 pounds, (Ranch,) 15 to 1, won; February, 102, (Coburn,) 2½ to 1, second; Anchored, 104, (E. Jones,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Negligence, Liberty, Bessie Lee, Lona Marie, and Rio Chico also ran.

REIFF RIDES TWO WINNERS.

Martin Also Scores One Victory at the Gatwick Meeting.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—At the second day of the Gatwick October meeting, to-day, Stage Villain, ridden by "Skeets" Martin, won the Gatwick Mid-Weight Handicap. Winsome Charteris was second, and Ameer third. "Tod" Sloan rode Jiffy II., but was unplaced in a field of thirteen. The betting was 10 to 1 against Stage Villain and 3 to 1 against Jiffy II.

The Mole Plate was captured by Dewey Rose, ridden by L. Reiff. Sloan finished second with Egmont. Lictor was third in a field of thirteen horses. The odds against Dewey Rose were 5 to 1, and against Egmont 9 to 2.

The Redhill Welter Handicap was won by Musetta. Georgiana was second, with L. Reiff up, and Nipper finished third.

Escurial, ridden by L. Reiff, won the Crawter Selling Handicap. The betting against the winner was 7 to 1.

PARKWAY CLUB RACING.

Pacing Stallion Albatross Wins from Bicyclist Murphy with 5 1-4 Seconds to Spare.

A small but enthusiastic crowd saw some close finishes yesterday in the trotting and pacing races at the Parkway Driving Club.

In the first race—the 2:30 pace—Mace, C. E. Bedford's bay gelding, beat out the field of seven in four heats after a bad break in the first, in which he finished last. Mace led at the start, and kept it up until after the half pole had been passed, when he broke, and was out of it before his owner could get him down to work again.

George won out handily in this heat a good half length in front of Walter Geers, with Princess Naprazine a near third. Mace had led the field in the betting, but, with George's victory dropped below McKinney's horse in the next pool. Mace, however, redeemed himself in the subsequent heats, winning all three and first money.

In the second heat Mace and George beat down the stretch nose and nose, and were just about half a head apart under the wire, George breaking within fifty feet of the finish, with Brady third, a length behind. Mace then sold against the field. In the third heat Walter Geers lost by half a length, and in the fourth Mace, Walter Geers, Brady, George, and Princess Naprazine were neck and neck under the wire, making the prettiest race of the day.

In the second race, 2:16 trotting, Nigger Jack, the property of James Shevlin of Brooklyn, made it three straight. Nigger Jack was a strong favorite in the selling, with Georgena a close second, the prevailing odds going, respectively, at 3 to 10 and even money.

The first and second heats offered some sport for the onlookers, the second being a nose-and-nose ending for Nigger Jack with Newburger, but in the last Nigger Jack ambled in as he pleased, with a gap of three lengths between him and Georgena.

Darkness intervened in the last race, the 2:24 trotting, and only two heats were finished. The race will be taken up this afternoon before the regular card.

Swift, J. Schenck's bay horse, which made such a fine showing the day before, was sold yesterday to J. F. Cockerill, the owner of Rival and Honor Bright, for $1,500.

Albatross, the pacing stallion, tried conclusions again yesterday with Charles M. Murphy, the bicycle rider, and beat him out on the half mile, with five and a quarter seconds to spare. Albatross's time was 1:06 and Murphy's 1:11¼.

FIRST RACE.—2:30 Pacing. Purse, $300.

Mace. C. E. Bedford's b. g., by Hinda Wilkes-Rooker, (owner).....	7	1	1	1
George, J. B. McKinney s b. g., (owner)..	1	2	4	5
Walter Geers, W. H. Snyder's b. g., (owner).....	2	4	2	2
T. H. Brady, A. Williams's b. g., (Nichols).....	5	3	3	3
Princess Naprazine, A. G. Hutchison's blk. m., (owner).....	3	6	5	4
Nellie M. B., T. Brennan's b. m., (owner).....	4	5	6	6
Bartsello, R. L. Davis's b. g., (owner)...	6	7	dr.	

Time—2:25¼; 2:21½; 2:24½; 2:24¾.

SECOND RACE.—2:16 Trotting. Purse, $400.

Nigger Jack, James Shevlin's b. g., by Cyclone, (T. L. Arthur).....	1	1	1
Georgena, James Gormley's ch. m., (Devy).	7	3	2
Quarterstaff, W. H. Snyder's b. s., (owner).	2	7	5
Ivandorf, D. W. Flanigan's b. g., (Emery)..	6	5	4
Rob Roy, S. S. Blackburn's b. g., (Foulk).	4	4	4
Myrtle Boy, L. Neidhard, (Sheily).....	5	6	6
Newburger, A. Newburger's r. g., (Thompson).....	3	2	dis

Time—2:18¾; 2:17½; 2:18.

THIRD RACE.—2:24 Trotting. Purse, $300.

Miss Betterton, East View Stock Farm's ch. m., (Shank).....	1	2	
Dolly Duroc, C. S. Hendrickson's b. m., (owner).....	2	1	
Hickory Wood, M. J. Sinnot's br. s., (owner).	3	3	
Hunter Hill, F. M. Dodge's b. g., (owner)...	4	4	
Hazel, G. P. Baisley's b. m., (Wilkinson)....	5	5	
Baronine, W. E. Williams's br. m., (owner).	6	7	
Nellie Bell, G. E. Abrams's blk. m., (owner).	8	6	
Star Lilly, John Bartsett's g. m., (Whelpley).	7	8	

Time—2:21½; 2:20¾.

Verdict in Star Pointer Sale Suit.

The action brought by William B. Fasig & Co. to recover $7,110 from Denton Pearsall, as damages on account of an abortive sale at auction of the pacer Star Pointer, at Madison Square Garden on March 5, 1897, terminated yesterday in a verdict for the plaintiff for $850. The suit was tried before Justice Smyth and a jury. Fasig & Co. claimed that Pearsall bid $16,100 for Star Pointer, at which price the horse was knocked down to him. As Pearsall did not deposit 25 per cent. of the purchase money at once Star Pointer was again put up, when he only fetched $15,600. The plaintiffs sought to recover $500 for the loss between the two sales, $1,010 for commissions at 10 per cent., and $5,000 damages.

Mr. Whitney Buys a Horse Farm.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 18.—William C. Whitney of New York is reported to have purchased the Stony Ford Stock Farm, eight miles from this city.

LASKER GETS THE FIRST PRIZE.

Award Due to His Work in the Recent London Chess Tournament—Blackburne Gets the Second Honors.

According to news received yesterday, the judges have awarded the first prize for the most brilliant game of the recent London international chess tournament to Emanuel Lasker for his game as played against Steinitz. The second prize fell to Blackburne for his game against Lasker. The latter was the only game lost by the champion in the contest. Both games are appended:

VIENNA OPENING.

Steinitz. White.	Lasker. Black.	Steinitz. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. K—B2	P—KB3
2. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	18. R—KKt	P—KKt4
3. P—B4	P—Q4	19. ExP	PxB
4. P—Q3	Kt—B3	20. RxP	Q—K3
5. BPxP	QKtxP	21. Q—Q3	B—KB5
6. P—Q4	Kt—Kt3	22. P—R	BxR
7. PxP	KtxP	23. KtxB	Q—B3ch
8. KtxKt	QxKt	24. B—B3	B—B4
9. Kt—B3	B—KKt5	25. KtxP	Q—KKt3
10. B—K2	Castles.	26. Q—Kt5	P—B3
11. P—B3	B—Q3	27. Q—R5	R—K3
12. Castles	KR—K	28. R—R5	B—Kt5
13. P—KR3	B—Q2	29. R—KKt5	Q—B7ch
14. Kt—Kt5	Kt—R5	30. K—Kt3	BxB
15. Kt—B3	KtxP	31. Resigns.	
16. KxKt	BxPch		

RUY LOPEZ.

Lasker. White.	Blackburne. Black.	Lasker. White.	Blackburne. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	25. B—KKt3	B—K3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	26. R—K	Kt—Kt5
3. B—Kt5	P—Q3	27. Kt—B	B—Kt4
4. P—Q4	B—Q2	28. R—Kt	R—KR
5. P—Q5	Kt—Kt	29. Kt—B3	B—KB5
6. B—Q3	B—K2	30. Kt—Q5	Q—Kt4
7. Kt—B3	Kt—KB3	31. P—B3	R—R8ch
8. Kt—K2	P—B3	32. KxR	BxB
9. P—B4	Kt—R3	33. KtxB	Kt—B7ch
10. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B4	34. K—Kt	KtxQ
11. B—B2	P—QKt4	35. Kt—B5	BxKt(B5)
12. P—Kt4	Kt—Kt2	36. PxB	Q—Q7
13. QPxP	BxP	37. KRxKt	QxB
14. PxP	BxKtP	38. QR—B	QxBP
15. P—QR4	B—Q2	39. Kt—Kt6	R—Q
16. Castles	P—K3	40. Kt—B4	Kt—Kt2
17. P—R3	P—KR4	41. K—Kt3	Q—B6
18. P—K3	P—B4	42. K—B2	QxRP
19. P—Kt5	R—QB	43. R—B7	Kt—B4
20. R—B	Kt—B4	44. R—KR	R—Q2
21. Kt—Q2	P—R5	45. R—B8ch	K—K2
22. K—K2	P—Kt4	46. RQR—R8	Q—Q5
23. BxP	R—KKt	47. Resigns.	
24. BxP	BxRP		

Invitation Golf at Weeburn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 18.—The first invitation tournament of the Weeburn Golf Club begins to-morrow, and continues the rest of the week. The course is in first-class condition. A new clubhouse has just been completed, and will be opened on this occasion. The entry list is made up of some of the best-known golfers in this region, and the prizes are handsome. John D. Crimmins is President of the club, and Charles Stewart Smith is Vice President.

HARVARD, 29; BATES, 0.

Winners Make Fumbles and Leave Openings in Their Line.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—Harvard beat Bates, 29 to 0, this afternoon, in a game which, though poor in general, was good in spots. Long runs by the Harvard backs and fumbling at critical times gave zest to the contest as seen from the bleachers.

While Harvard's play was, with the exception of fumbles, fair at times, the Bates backs gained at will through the line. In the second half, with Donald and Eaton playing tackles, the defense was a great deal stronger. The whole team also played with more dash and vigor on account of the presence of Daly. Burnett, who played centre the second half, clearly demonstrated his superiority over Sargent.

PENNSYLVANIA TEAM WINS.

Defeats Wesleyan at Philadelphia—Score, 17 to 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The University of Pennsylvania football team was

MRS. LINDSAY'S 800 MILES

Breaks Records in 91 Hours 48 Minutes and Is Ready for More.

HEAVY RAIN AS SHE FINISHED

Pain and Dizziness Passed Off, She Says, as She Neared the End of the Long Ride.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Jane Lindsay, after 91 hours and 48 minutes of almost continuous pedaling, completed her self-imposed task of riding 800 miles on a bicycle over the country roads in this vicinity. The limit of time she had set for herself was 96 hours.

Her reward for the accomplishment of this stupendous test of endurance is the notoriety of having ridden a longer distance in a given time than any other woman in the world, and the satisfaction of having wrested this empty honor from a rival, Miss Jane Yatman.

Miss Yatman had ventured recently to lower Mrs. Lindsay's previous record, of wheeling 500 miles at a stretch, by covering 700 miles in 81 hours and 5 minutes. Mrs. Lindsay, resenting this, immediately determined to "go her a century better."

Had she been permitted she would have continued her record-smashing ride in an attempt to complete 1,000 miles, and thus, in addition to discomfiting her rival, she would have disjointed the nose of another ambitious sister cyclist, Mrs. Irene Brush, who has expressed the intention of riding ten consecutive "centuries"—next year.

No pecuniary recompense whatever attaches to these useless and necessarily injurious trials of strength. Bitter rivalry, that characteristic feminine trait, and the determination to "get even" are seemingly the actuating motives. For this the incredible physical torture, exhaustion so extreme that it causes the reason to reel, and is destructive of good looks—which latter effect would be a deterrent in the case of the ordinary woman—and other forms of suffering inseparable from these struggles against nature are cheerfully borne.

Mrs. Lindsay, it is said, tore down the record of Miss Yatman's feat that was hanging on the wall at West's Hotel. Mrs. Brush asserts that enemies harbor dark designs against her because of her big project, and have threatened to make things lively for her if she undertakes it.

But in whatever light of approval or disapproval these feats are regarded, everybody recognizes and marvels at the pluck body and grit displayed in them. Mrs. Lindsay possesses these in no ordinary degree.

She began her ride on Saturday morning, and until she finished it slept twice only, once for two hours, the second time for two hours and a half. Her friend and attendant, Mrs. Van Kleeck, a little bit of a woman, 4 feet 8 inches high, did not sleep at all, and, in addition to riding 100 miles with her, prepared her food, bathed and massaged her, and otherwise helped her in every way she could.

Mrs. Lindsay dismounted for a brief rest after every "lap" of twenty miles, when she was fed with broth and milk and sponged down. After every 100 miles she took a bath, changed her linen, and was vigorously rubbed down.

When she set out on her journey she was dressed in ordinary bicycle costume. She soon found, however, that her skirt, short as it was, inconvenienced her, and thereupon changed her feminine garb for a masculine sweater and a pair of her husband's bicycle trousers.

The last two laps of the ride were covered in a downpour of rain. Mrs. Lindsay stuck bravely to her wheel, and although the paths were muddy and slippery and there was danger that she would fall, she refused to slow down. When her task was completed and she slid off her wheel and staggered into the hotel, she declared that she felt in "first-rate trim" and "not used up by a long sight."

Her impressions of her ride were very vague. At first the country, looking gay and very beautiful in its glorious Autumn tints, afforded some distraction to her. But during the second hundred miles, the hardest period of her journey, all the landscape, she declared, appeared black to her. At times she was very dizzy and felt as though she would fall off her wheel. She suffered from severe pains in her wrists and knees, and after the second century it was a agony to her to lift her feet. After the four hundredth mile the pain subsided and she suffered most from want of sleep.

At the conclusion of the ride, after being fed and bathed, Mrs. Lindsay slept uneasily for three hours, when she was made to rise and walk for an hour. Then she slept for two more hours, was aroused again, went for a walk, and retired to bed once more and fell into a sound sleep. Save that deep lines had been furrowed around her mouth and that her eyes were sunken, she appeared little the worse for her journey, and expressed the determination to take the road again to defeat anybody who attempted to break her record. "I guess they won't try it in a hurry, though," she added, grimly.

A wall of the hotel main room was adorned with a placard bearing the following:

CHAMPION!

Unexcelled—Unapproached.

JANE LINDSAY.

Lying on an antique piano was the card that she had torn down, and which originally bore the inscription:

JANE YATMAN.

Champion. 700 Miles.

Sept. 16, 6:55 P. M.—Sept. 20, 4 A. M.

81 Hours, 5 Minutes.

To this had been added a sketch of a tombstone with the device: "700. Died Oct. 17."

Above the figures some one had written "Aw! say! don't rub it in!"

LEGAL NOTES.

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S ESTATE.—John Bigelow and others, executors and trustees under the will of Samuel J. Tilden, secured final judgment last August in an action begun in 1893 to secure a construction of portions of the will, and a settlement of their accounts; and they were now about to make distribution of the funds in their hands, when an application was made to Justice Giegerich on behalf of Marie Celeste Stauffer Eastwick for a stay pending appeal from a provision in the judgment affecting herself. Before the entry of judgment the question was raised on Mrs. Eastwick's behalf as to the propriety of omitting from the final judgment a provision directing the retention in the hands of the executors the amount of a contingent fund of $270,000, sufficient to make good a trust for her benefit. By the will a trust fund of $100,000 was created in designated securities, the income of which she was to receive during her life. She claimed that the estate was under obligation to keep this investment good in the event of depreciation in value of these securities, and that she should receive the gross amount of the income without deduction of about $11,000 for taxes, commissions, and other expenses. Her appeal from disallowance of her claim is now pending. Her application for a stay of distribution of the contingent fund was opposed on behalf of the New York Public Library, which is entitled to immediate possession of one-half of the distributive balance of the estate. The loss of income, it was contended, would fall upon the public of the State, and in a measure upon the people of the whole country. Justice Giegerich denied the motion so far as it was for a stay of distribution, Mrs. Eastwick having failed to show the probability that she would be prejudiced. The Court grants the motion as to the question of income claimed to be due, upon security being given for 4 per cent. interest upon the sums thus withheld.

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OPENING AND DISCONTINUING STREETS IN VILLAGES.—The Trustees of the village of New Rochelle entered into a contract about seven years ago with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to discontinue portions of Harrison Street and of Webster and Rockdale Avenues, and to forthwith cause the necessary legal proceedings to be instituted to effect that purpose. The Trustees also agreed to get releases to the company of private ownership of these lands, and also to open a new street in continuation and extension of Second Street in West New Rochelle, and not to lay out any streets across the main line of the railroad. The railroad company, on its part, agreed to carry the extension of certain streets under the grade of its tracks, and to pay $5,750 to the village upon completion of the agreement. An action was recently brought by the railroad company to obtain a specific performance by the village of its part of the contract, and for the recovery of damages for its failure to do so. The answer interposed upon behalf of the village averred, among other things, that the contract in question was one that the village had no power or authority to make, and that it was therefore null and void. Justice Beekman has overruled a demurrer to this defense, holding that under statutes authorizing the Trustees of a village in this State to cause streets to be discontinued or opened, and which involved the exercise of judgment and discretion on their part in the performance of such duties, they have no authority to enter into an executory contract, as in this case, binding the municipal corporation which they represent to future action in that regard. Such powers, Justice Beekman says, are purely political in their nature, involving the exercise of legislative functions and he holds that such Trustees cannot bind either themselves or the village which they represent, that such powers will be exercised at some future period, in a particular way.

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LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS OF INSOLVENT BANKS.—Henry H. Persons and John R. Hazell, who were appointed about three years ago receivers of the Bank of Commerce in Buffalo, in a suit which decreed the dissolution of that corporation, brought an action against William H. Gardner and others, who were stockholders of the bank and four other similar suits against other stockholders, in which it was sought to make them responsible, equally and ratably for the debts of the bank to the amount of their stock, in addition to the amount invested in the shares. The Fourth Appellate Division recently affirmed judgment of the Erie Special Term, given in favor of the plaintiffs, overruling demurrers to the complaints. The law of 1897 amends Section 52 of the banking law, so as to enact that the stockholders of a banking corporation shall be liable for its debts to the extent of the par value of their stock, in addition to the amount invested in such stock, and provides that if the corporation has been dissolved, and a permanent receiver "shall have been or shall be appointed," an action to enforce the liability created by that section shall be brought only in the name of the receiver. The Court held, unanimously, by Presiding Justice Hardin, that this law is applicable to a bank which had been dissolved and of which a permanent receiver had been appointed prior to its enactment. The Court also held that since the amendment only relates to a remedy thereby given to creditors, a construction that it is retroactive does not render it unconstitutional, either as to the creditors of the bank or its stockholders.

PLEA FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

Address of the Washington Heights German-American Democratic Club.

The Washington Heights German-American Democratic Club has addressed a memorial to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and the Democratic Republican organization of the city, in which it "heartily approves of and earnestly indorses the noble efforts of the Hon. John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, in behalf of the early construction of the Rapid Transit Railroad," and urges, in view of the "present inadequate railroad accommodations now existing upon Washington Heights," and the "constantly increasing residential population" of that section of the city, that every effort be made by those addressed to have work on the proposed underground railroad begun at St. George and completed along the west side.

VERDICT FOR DR. POTTER.

Ex-Pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle Gets $8,000 Damages.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, ex-pastor of the Tabernacle in Second Avenue, Manhattan, secured a verdict of $8,000 against the New York City Baptist Missionary Society, from a jury in the Queens County Supreme Court, in Long Island City yesterday. He sued the society for $100,000 damages for ejecting him from the parsonage of the Tabernacle. He claimed that as he had a judgment against the parsonage he could not be legally ousted. The case had been on trial before Justice Jenks for about a week, and at his direction the jury handed up a sealed verdict.

After the verdict had been read Lawyer John E. Parsons, on behalf of the Missionary Society, asked that it be set aside and a new trial ordered. Justice Jenks said he would hear argument on Mr. Parson's application next week.

Decision Soon in the Carter Case.

All of the papers in the case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter have been handed to Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, and his decision upon the appeal to the court by counsel for Carter is expected to follow in a short time. A report based on the action of soldiers about Governors Island Ferry has it that Capt. Carter, who is confined in Castle Williams, is either starving himself or else has lost his appetite. Officers on the island yesterday said the report was pure fiction. One officer said: "The Captain is doing justice, I guess, to three square meals a day."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Cashriel Paper Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Max Cashriel, Bernard Cashriel, and Aaron Kaiser, New York City.

Star Publishing Company of Nyack; capital, $30,000. Directors—Harry L. Thompson, Brooklyn; William R. Thompson and Alfred Themans, Nyack.

Montgomery Pearl Button Company of Amsterdam; capital, $3,000. Directors—Harvey Chalmers, Arthur A. Chalmers, and Helen R. Downey, Amsterdam.

Pawling Ore Company of Pawling, to carry on a mining business; capital, $20,000. Directors—B. H. Fry, Amenia; William Downing and H. C. Carroll, Pawling.

McNulty & Fitzgerald Company of Brooklyn, to deal in real estate; capital, $10,000. Directors—Peter H. McNulty, E. C. M. Fitzgerald, and James McLeer, Brooklyn.

National Marble Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Louis V. Boraem, Charles H. Beckett, E. G. Ogden, and William L. Kiefer, New York City.

Martin Kelly Company of New York City, to deal in meats and food products; capital, $5,000. Directors—Richard J. Gagin, Mar yF. Gagin, and Dorothy Kelly, New York City.

Sangerfield Elgin Creamery Company of Sangerfield; capital, $6,000. Directors—Morris Mason, A. G. Haven, C. F. Haven, Sangerfield; Charles H. Jewett and Charles H. Curtiss, Waterville.

W. & L. E. Gurley Company of Troy, to manufacture civil engineering, electrical, and optical instruments; capital, $200,000. Directors—William E. Gurley and A. Louise Gurley, Troy; Paul Cook, Lansingburgh; Clara A. G. Williamson, New Brunswick, N. J.; Mary N. Beveridge, Indianapolis.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 18.—The following incorporations took place to-day at Dover:

Pennsylvania Drug Company of Philadelphia; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Charles H. Davis and Gregg C. Armhein, Philadelphia; G. W. Kimball, Wilmington. The company purposes to erect sanitariums in the East for the care of those addicted to the morphine, cocaine, chloral, and tobacco habits.

James Y. MacDonnel Company of Philadelphia; capital, $10,000; to engage in mining and manufacturing marble, slate goods, and tiling.

Inter-State Telephone Company of New York; capital, $1,000,000; to construct and operate lines of electric conduits.

Federal Distilling Company of New York; capital, $75,000.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, Oct. 18.—The Alaska Copper Company; capital, $5,000,000; to mine copper and other ores in Alaska. Incorporators—Jacob A. Cantor, Robert H. McCutcheon, and Edwin S. Raynor, all of Jersey City.

The Chappara Sugar Company, capital, $1,000,000; to produce sugar, molasses, and meladu.

The New York Kaolin Company, capital, $500,000; to produce kaolin.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Supreme Court of the United States:

70—The Telluride Power Transmission Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Rio Grande Western Railway Company.—Passed, subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of Duane E. Fox in behalf of counsel.

14—J. Francisco Chavez, appellant, vs. the United States.—Argument concluded by Frank W. Clancy for the appellant.

52—William A. Brady, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph F. Daly et al., executors, &c.—Argued by David J. Gerber for the plaintiff in error and by Stephen H. Olin for the defendants in error.

54—W. H. Blackburn, plaintiff in error, vs. the Portland Gold Mining Company.—Argued by W. H. Bryant for the defendant in error and submitted by Charles J. Hughes for the plaintiff in error, with leave to counsel for plaintiff in error to file an additional brief within twenty days.

55—John S. Scudder, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the Controller of the City and County of New York.—Ordered by the court that Bird S. Coler, as Controller, &c., be made the party defendant in error herein.

56—John H. Scudder, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Bird S. Coler, Controller of the City and County of New York.—Argued by J. Culbert Palmer for the plaintiff in error and by Emmet R. Olcott for the defendant in error.

Call for Thursday: 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, (and 63, 64, 66,) 65, 67 and 68, and 69.

Calendars for Thursday, Oct. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

3—Colton vs. Raymond.
9—Lanier vs. Rowell.
10—White-Smith Music Pub. Co. vs. Morning Journal Assn.
13—Palmer Pneumatic Tire Co. vs. Werdenfeld.
15—Hoey vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
16—Mahon vs. Berlin Iron Bridge Co.
66—Theobold vs. A. & S. Henry Co.
73—Gazzam vs. Simpson.
87—Breen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
89—Fitzpatrick vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
90—Airoldi vs. Bolt.
93—George P. Blake Co. vs. White.
94—Tantilli vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
103—Gale vs. Chase Nat. Bank.
106—Rindlia vs. 3d Av. R. R.
107—Hochberg vs. Sarasohn.
108—Fiducia vs. Loeb.
109—Weinberger vs. Altman.
110—Lent vs. Billings, King & Co.
111—Atkinson vs. Whitman.
112—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Railway.
113—Anderson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
114—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
115—Columbian Nat. Bk. of B. vs. Cheever.
116—Redmond vs. Scott.
117—Barrett vs. Rowell.
118—Bruckhead vs. Weekes.
119—Spinnelli vs. Norton.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity case.

18—Societe Anonyme vs. Gen. Elec. Co.
Issue of law in suit at law.
8—Waters vs Central Trust Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 P. O. Building at 11 A. M.

In Admiralty.

110—Wrightman vs. Car. & La Villa R. R.
1—De Farconet vs. Western Ins. Co.
126—N. Y. C. R. R. vs. Ferry Boat Chicago.
145—Tregarthen vs. Tug H. A. Crawford.
147—Cox vs. Crowe.
149—Howard vs. Tug Brinton.
150—Interstate Dredging Co. vs. S. S. Langford.
164—In re Tug Three Brothers.
132—McWilliams vs. Scow No. 6.
114—Starin vs. Schooner Wm. Voorhees.
154—Newport News S. B. Co. vs. Barge F. A. Georger.
160—Hudson River Lighterage Co. vs. Murray & Read.
140—Rogers vs. Schooner Laura.
171—Grant vs. Gurney.
172—Huckenbroich vs. S. S. St. Cuthbert.
173—Duggan vs. S. S. Picqua.
175—Sutcliffe vs. Seligman.
176—Tucker vs. Gallagher.
178—Brown & Fleming vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
180—Barney D. B. Co. vs. Ferryboat Clinton.
181—Clyde vs. Kaiser & Co.
182—Int. Nav. Co. vs. B. & F. Marine Ins. Co.
183—Same vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
184—Jameson vs. Ferryboat Chicago.
185—Baker vs. tug Philip Coleman.
187—Grimes vs. tug Robert Burnett.
188—Burlee D. Co. vs. tug F. W. Roebling.
189—Same vs. tug James Smith, Jr.
196—Wilbur vs. Whittaker.
73—McDonald vs. schooner Florence.
177—McConnell vs. Marine Insurance Co.
200—Jacobsen vs. Rankin.
201—Williamson vs. tug W. J. McCaldin.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 140, 138, 103, 95, 86, 109, 134, 85.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

111—Fuller vs. Strauss.
112—Whitehouse vs. Drisler.
75—Johansen vs. Eastmans Co.
24—Brennan vs. Glennon.
98—Freeman vs. Rothschild.
95—Butcher vs. Consol. Trust.
97—Lowery vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
11—Ballard vs. Beverige
114—Black vs. 2d Av. R. R.
115—Mallin vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
116—Gleason vs. Young.
117—Fendrick vs. Man. Railway Co.
118—Seidelbach vs. Knaggs.
120—Webb vs. Union Railway Co.
121—Lazarus vs. Ludwig.

SUPREME COURT—Apellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Schiller vs. Stoddard.
2—Matter of Hull.
3—Mygatt vs. Kilpatrick.
4—Milliken vs. Milliken.
5—Kierst vs. Kierst.
6—Thomson vs. Clark.
7—Banks vs. Tax Commissioners, &c.
8—Barks vs. Fietner.
9—Matter of E. 138th St.
10—Matter of Demeritt.
11—Hyde & Cload Mfg. Co. vs. Osborne.
12—Lentilhon vs. Bimberg.
13—Knutti vs. Knutti.
14—Matter of Journal Pub. Co.
15—Clark vs. Wood.
16—Michaelis vs. Compania Matalurgica, &c.
17—Michaelis vs. Towne.
18—Brown vs. Potter.
19—Matter of Wolff.
20—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
21—Sacks vs. Levy.
22—Brigham vs. Zaiss.
23—Matter of Koch.
24—Matter of Moses.
25—Hofmann vs. Man. Railway.
26—Washington vs. Seamen's Bk. for Sav.
27—Matter of Trist.
28—Martin vs. Brady.
29—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Powell.
30—Matter of Barsotti.
31—Matter of Brodie.
32—Matter of Barry St.
33—Lipscher vs. Lipscher.
34—Matter of Grand Boulevard & Conc.
35—Magnus vs. Cohen.
36—Slade vs. Cirrito.
37—Hammerstein vs. Reed.
38—Wolin vs. Schiff.
39—People, &c., vs. Garbarino.
40—Finlay vs. Goodwin.
41—Jacobs vs. Gubin.
42—Sherwood vs. McCabe.
43—Early vs. Ferris.
44—Metzler vs. Janssen.
45—Matter of Haines Bros.
46—Matter of Walton Av.
47—Bryant vs. Seaver.
48—Vollhart vs. Searles.
49—Kelly vs. Dolan.
50—Ferry vs. Faulkner.
51—Agramonte vs. Webb.
52—Matter of Sullivan.
53—Eagle Sav. & Loan Co. vs. Connor.
54—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
55—Matter of Good Government Club. vs.
56—Galatta vs. Katz.
57—Knapp vs. Rehfus.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motion.

1—Whitehead vs. Ely. Demurrers.
1136—Pulitzer vs. City of New York.
102—Bates vs. Crawford.
1124—Lawyers' Surety Co. vs. Katz.
1134—Richter vs. Green. Preferred causes.
3719—Robinson vs. Conklin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3255—Fitzgerald vs. Dempsey.
3750—Phyfe vs. Bennett.
3804—Ackerman vs. True.
3946—Reid vs. Reid.
3952—Cohen vs. Levy.
2806—Lauferty vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
2947—Gains vs. Simon.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4006.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, O'Reilly, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Thomas McGrath. 2—Michael Rubino.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

9795—Little vs. City of New York.
9063—Kirschner vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
9032—O'Connor vs. Hale.
9283—Slattery vs. Morning Journal Assn.
9024—Merritt vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
9096—Wright vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
10066—Pole vs. Roosevelt Hospital.
10113—Hudson vs. Cabaret.
9420—Mahon vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV. and V., for trial.

2886—Nolan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1534—Cahn vs. Cahn.
3055—Benson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3057—Same vs. same.
3379—Trainor vs. Moran.
2534—Allen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3040—Miller vs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
3578—Ross vs. Dininny.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 6298.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

Inquest.
5214—De Mets vs. Investment Corporation
4091—Ruppert vs. Tolk.
3598—Friedman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5039—Williams vs. Bloomingdale.
3611—Duffy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4895—Reitz vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
3052—Mandel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9854—Dechert vs. Municipal Elec. Light Co.
5070—Reynolds vs. Cent. Crosstown R. R. Co.
4144—Haase vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
4145—Same vs. same.
5088—Weiss vs. B'klyn, Queens Co., &c., R. R. Co.
5103—Bellak vs. Stimmel.
5108—Kauffman vs. Wynn.
5099—Iris vs. Heller.
5156—Nelison vs. Hague.
5172—Lennon vs. Thorn.
5184—Durant vs. Hall.
5112—Borland vs. McIntyre.
1898—Kruh vs. Briedenbach.
3656—Hoffman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5226—Doelger vs. Adamovsky.
5227—Blinn vs. Schwartz.
5229—Same vs. same.
5226—Nichols vs. Heissenbuttle.
5281—Sutch vs. Mola.
5283—Hartley vs. Hawes.
5303—Maschino vs. Lahon.
5309—Paul vs. Vail.
5321—Brewer vs. Addicks.
5341—Buchanan vs. Gordon.
3678—Morgan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5510—Greenberg vs. Platt.
1232—Leow vs. Con. Gas Co.
1626—Hynes vs. Met. St. Ry.
1629—Kugeman vs. Alexander.
1630—Smith vs. Rosenthal.
1631—Anderson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1632—Zimmerman vs. Stahl.
1633—Hernia vs. Patterson.
1634—Hart vs. Met. St. Ry.
1635—Devarko vs. same.
1636—Rosenthal vs. Jacobson.
1659—Biringer vs. Neuberger.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Marean, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Dunwell, J. Day calendar.

2928—Levine vs. Marsh.
3253—Cohen vs. Horowitz.
3263—Bishop vs. Herral.
3818—Belford vs. Carlin.
3824—Scheit vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
3335—Green vs. Rolka.
2036, 2037—Van Alen vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
3300—Janpolsky vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2077—Callaghan vs. Nassau R. R.
3895—People ex rel. Smith vs. Shea.
3896—People ex rel. McCarthy vs. Shea.
3898—People ex rel. Monell vs. Shea.
2472—Sharp vs. City of New York.
2194—Welge vs. B., Q. Co. and Sub. R. R.
3725—Milne vs. N. Y. Press Co.
1924—Wallis vs. Coney Isl. & Bk. R. R.
3081—Farrington vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
3316—Maggio vs. Ball.
3068—Layton vs. B. H. R. R.
3145—McPartland vs. McCue.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

2659—Hornberg vs. Nielsen.
1854—Keiffert vs. Nassau R. R.
3083—Higgins vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
45—Allen vs. McGrath.
2252—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3345, 3347—Quinn vs. Quinn.
3354—Holmes vs. Eriksen.
3356—Freeland vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3357—Kelly vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3358—Perry vs. Sica.
3359—Geerken vs. Mollenhauer.
3360—Anderson vs. City of New York.
3494—Klein vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3823—Moskello vs. same.
3215—Dalot vs. same.
3073—Ryan vs. Nassau R. R.
3275—Meisel vs. Blumenthal.
2359—O'Connor vs. McMillan.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3386.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Hurd, J.—Civil calendar.

269—McCarthy vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
327—Lipschn vs. Reiss.
288—Vapnowitz vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.
293—Simmins vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
309—Hexley vs. Scheele.
317—Wendebury vs. Nassau El. R. R. Co.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal Calendar.—Hugh Madden, Patrick Delaney, Robert Dunne, James Mundy, William H. Jones, John Drake, William Marshall.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Daniel Williams.
The accounting in the estates of James Sheeran, Jeremiah Cornwell, Lemuel W. Starr, Robert Murrell, George Hollis, John J. Shine, Emilie Ritter, James S. Schneider, Michael Corr, Margaret Leavy, George W. Wensley, George Zipp, Johanna Schenck, and Hugh McMahon.
The real estate of Lemuel W. Starr.
The guardianship of Natalie W. Nixdorff.
The transfer tax in estates of C. J. Turner, Elizabeth Johnson, Henry W. Brooks, Joseph Johnson, Ann Rooney, Joseph Bungart, Joseph Caswell, Agnes E. Taylor, John Flanagan, William L. Booth, Rose McLaughlin, and Elliot B. Thurber.
Contested calendar at 10:30.—71—The will of Donal Davidson.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Jenks, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

47—Van Valkenburgh vs. Burchell.
50—Bilski vs. Del. & Hud. Canal Co.
53—Oppenheim vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
59—Michaels vs. Baker.
61—Tolarella vs. N. Y. and Queens Co. R. R. Co.
32—Lawler vs. City of New York.
71—McDonald vs. same.
66—Watts vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
67—Caton vs. same.
70—Grossman vs. Metro. St. R. R.
71—Foley vs. City of New York and Met. St. R. R.
73—Whitney vs. Whitney.
176—Carlin vs. N. Y. City.
177—Same vs. same.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place young woman as chambermaid and assist with waiting. Apply at 149 East 37th St. Thursday morning.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing. 1,380 3d Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As chambermaid and seamstress; can do waiting; good reference. 149 West 132d St., McDonald.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By couple; wife thoroughly competent Swedish cook, all branches; man as useful man; understands furnaces and general work; select reference. Wickman, 208 East 45th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By experienced German cook and laundress; understands American baking; references. 441 East 85th St., Wagner's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook; willing and obliging; five years eight months' city reference. Call, two days, present employer's, 171 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By a respectable mulatto woman as first-class cook; willing to do some laundry work; wages from $25 to $30 per month. J., 229 West 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; thoroughly competent in all branches; with kitchenmaid; first class city reference. 218 West 32d St. Vandercam.

COOK.—Understands soups, entrées, meats, desserts; is a good baker; best city references. Care of Mrs. Kiernan, 322 East 35th St.

COOK, &c.—As good cook, or cook and coarse washing; small American family. Call from 8 till 12 at 100 West 90th St.

COOK.—By a good family cook; good manager; city references. 532 9th Av., care Braum.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—In gentlemen's houses; parquet floors cleaned, waxed, and polished; silver cleaned, &c.; finest city references. Joseph Bender, 529 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman, good cook, washer, or ironer, to go out by day. Ironer, 650 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young girl in a private family as first-class dressmaker; would act as maid or assist with children. Call at 154 West 31st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By English lady as visiting governess; morning hours; experienced; city references; children or adults. Evans, 49 West 99th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young girl for housework and chamberwork in small private family; personal reference. Mulvey, 146 West 52d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as experienced laundress in private family; by the day; best city references. Anxious, 530 6th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. R., 132 West 16th St.

NURSE.—As head nurse; very competent woman. Employers, 2 West 57th St.

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NURSE.—As head nurse; very competent woman. Employers, 2 West 57th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By young Protestant girl as parlormaid or waitress; good references. L. M., 208 East 38th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLOR MAID.—By young girl a permanent position as waitress or parlor maid in American family; wishes to engage with family not accustomed to changing; six years' reference from last place. 153 East 52d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; good city reference; last employer can be seen. 585 3d Av., between 38th and 39th Sts.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as waitress in private family; city references; no cards. Potts, 333 West 43d St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—By a lady graduate of Swedish Institute as attendant to an invalid, massage, &c. 125 East 50th St., top flat.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000

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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
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New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1323	1811	2112	2339	2595	2842	3156
145	1426	1820	2162	2348	2605	2888	3162
157	1465	1838	2185	2372	2622	2902	3195
162	1469	1842	2196	2572	2633	2935	3216
168	1496	1897	2230	2391	2635	2976	3226
201	1516	1906	2253	2423	2680	2989	3229
339	1575	1929	2258	2459	2698	3001	3242
346	1628	1985	2262	2463	2705	3005	3280
377	1708	2004	2275	2487	2727	3052	
385	1728	2014	2278	2501	2731	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2523	2742	3122	
424	1759	2081	2325	2551	2786	3124	
470	1775	2092	2334	2556	2792	3143	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 31st semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on October 31, 1899, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after Jan. 1st, 1900, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, Sept. 27, 1899.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SALARIES, LEGACIES, and other securities, 150 Nassau. Office 729.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.

To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

CENTRAL VERMONT SYSTEM
Reorganization.

Notice is hereby given that on and after **October 20, 1899**, the AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, of Boston, will be prepared to deliver the new securities under the Plan of Reorganization of the CENTRAL VERMONT SYSTEM.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY for securities deposited with it, subject to the Plan of Reorganization, when surrendering their Certificates of Deposit must furnish names and addresses in full for registration of shares.

AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,
By N. W. Jordan, Actuary.
Boston, October 17, 1899.

United States Flour Milling Co.,
Produce Exchange Building,
NEW YORK.

Holders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company's **INTERIM RECEIPTS, for FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT.** Bonds of the United States Flour Milling Company, will please surrender the same, at the Produce Exchange Trust Company, 26 Broadway, New York, (and receive therefor the engraved Bonds,) prior to Nov. 1st, 1899, at which date the semi-annual interest coupon thereon will be due and paid at said Trust Company.

New York, Oct. 17th, 1899.
JOSEPH A. KNOX, Secretary.

PULLMAN

There will POSITIVELY be NO consolidation of PULLMAN and WAGNER interests. Nor will the question even be brought up at to-day's meeting of the Pullman Directors in Chicago. When PULLMAN stock was selling at 165 I advised its purchase, for good reasons. For reasons quite as strong Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at 205, I advised its sale. The stock will drop back to 175 within a short period and will sag to a much lower figure.

TRUTHSEEKER,
P. O. Box 1488, N. Y. City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.

C. E WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.
Office of the Secretary.
Baltimore, October 18, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY, November 20, 1899, being the third Monday in said month, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

The Discharge Books in Baltimore and New York will be closed at 3 P. M. November 3, and the Transfer Books at 12 M. November 4, both to remain closed until 10 A. M. November 21, 1899.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 Per Cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C. C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Oct. 23, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1899, and will reopen Nov. 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, October 11, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1899, the same to be paid December 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By **GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.**

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 11, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.

On December 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10, 1899.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1899. Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va., and Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 23, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1899, and will open Nov. 1, 1899, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.
New York, Oct. 15, 1899.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company
New York, October 14th, 1899.

The trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the company on October 27th, 1899. Books close October 17th, and reopen October 28th, 1899.

STANLEY GIFFORD, Treas.

New York, Oct. 19, 1899.

Henry R. Worthington.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company from its earnings, payable November 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from October 20th to November 1st, inclusive.

THEO. F. MILLER, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Oct. 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1899, and will reopen Nov. 1 at 10 A. M.

C. E. POTTS, Treas'r.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1899.

ONLY $18,000 INTEREST PREPAID

Little Disposition to Take Advantage of the Government's Offer.

There was little evidence at the Sub-Treasury yesterday of a demand for the anticipated interest offered by the Government to relieve the money market. Only $18,000 was paid out on coupons.

Of this sum but $3,000 was subject to rebate as interest falling due between Nov. 1 and July 1, 1900. No interest on registered bonds was applied for. On cotton crop account $100,000 was transferred to New Orleans.

Money on call was plentiful, and the ruling rate was 5 per cent., with exceptions at 6 and 4½ per cent. Sterling exchange was firmer, sight exchange closing at $4.87 to $4.87¼.

SUPERHEATED WATER AS POWER

$5,000,000 Company Now Organizing Will Use It for Traction.

The Storage Power Company, a West Virginia $5,000,000 incorporation, of which Henry L. Sprague is temporary President, is likely in a few days to be fully organized.

The development of the company has reached a stage to warrant a full statement of its plan and scope. This will be made public shortly. The company, in which W. Seward Webb, W. L. Bull and other capitalists are interested, possesses the Prall patent for the use of superheated water as a motive power.

It secured permission of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to use its tracks on the Putnam Division for experimental purposes. The tests with a 12-ton car, which was drawn at the speed of twenty-five miles an hour, were so satisfactory that larger engines of greater traction power are being constructed. They will be tested on the same tracks.

Branch for Bank of New Amsterdam.

The Bank of New Amsterdam will open in a month a branch at Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. It is believed by the officers of the bank that the new venture will prove a convenience to many of its east side depositors, as well as a means of increasing the patronage of the bank. "If the first branch of the Bank of New Amsterdam proves a success," said Vice President Moore yesterday, "it is likely that we shall extend the system by establishing other branches, although their prospective location has not yet been determined upon."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

James P. Finnigan of Bangor has been appointed agent of the National Assurance Company of Ireland for Eastern Maine.

William Keith has been appointed special agent of the National Insurance Company of Hartford for Cook County, Ill., to succeed Charles T. Chandler.

D. A. Fisher of Memphis has been appointed general agent of the Thuringia Insurance Company of Germany for Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

The Frankfort Marine, Accident, and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Germany has been licensed to transact a casualty business in the State of Tennessee.

A temporary reduction of 10 per cent. in Cleveland fire insurance rates has been ordered by the Ohio Inspection Bureau pending a general readjustment of the rates in that city.

The Insurance Press states that the Kansas Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the law providing for a tax of 10 per cent. upon policies of insurance placed in unauthorized companies.

At the monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday no action was taken in reference to the Ramapo water contract, and only business of a routine character was transacted.

A ruling has been issued by the internal revenue officials to the effect that policies of accident insurance whereon the premiums are payable in installments must be stamped when issued on a basis of the full premium charged for the whole term.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-day. Several proposed amendments to the agreement will come up for action, and it is expected that the method of dealing with brokers' certificates, when they expire on Dec. 31, will be discussed. No recommendation upon this subject was formulated at the joint meeting of the Executive and Brokerage Committees.

The suit of Gurdon S. Fanning against the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company of New York, the Globe Fire Insurance Company of New York, and others to resist the merger of these two companies under the name of the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company was settled out of court yesterday. When the case came up yesterday morning a postponement was granted at the request of counsel for both parties, and later Mr. Fanning agreed to sell his holdings in the Rutgers and consent to a dismissal of the action.

A meeting of the anti-rebate compact of the life insurance companies was held yesterday to take action upon the situation created by the withdrawal of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and several other companies. The meeting was called by ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed as referee of the compact. President John R. Hegeman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company presided, and seventeen of the thirty compact companies were represented by delegates. A resolution introduced by Darwin P. Kingsley, Third Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and providing for the dissolution of the compact, was referred to a committee of five, with instructions to report within thirty days. The reference was made by a vote of 14 to 2, the Equitable delegates holding that their company was no longer a member of the compact. The committee of five consists of Darwin P. Kingsley, J. M. Patterson, Joseph Ashbrook, R. A. Granniss, and John R. Hegeman. No action was taken on the resignation of the Equitable.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 18	440 308
To date this year	138,797,741
Corresponding date last year	83,381,009

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 18	$2,187,200
To date this year	$717,035,870
Corresponding date last year	$662,882,370

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½@6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	1	Glucose Sugar	2¼
Am. Ice	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Linseed	1½	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. Lin. pf.	2	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Lac. Gas pf.	1¾
Am. S. & Ref.	¾	Manhattan Con.	1¾
Am. Steel Hoop	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	2¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	¾	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar	2⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1¾
Am. Tin Plate	⅛	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅛	N. J. Central	1⅝
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
B., R. & Pitts.	1	N. Y. Central	¾
Canada South	⅝	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1⅜
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	2
Chi. & N. W.	3½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	P. & W. pf., t. r.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	¾
Col. Mid. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Col. H. C. & I.	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
Dle., L. & W.	2¼	St. Paul & Omaha	5
Den. & Rio Grande	7	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅞	Third Avenue	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	½
Federal Steel	1⅛	Union Pacific pf.	1
Federal Steel pf.	1	Wis. Central	⅞
General Electric	2½	Wis. Central pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice. pf.	2	Hocking Valley pf.	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	5	Int. Silver	½
Anaconda Copper	1	Nat. Steel	½
Col. Coal. & I. D. pf.	3¾	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Pullman Car	1¾
Great North. pf.	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio 4s	1¼	St. L. S. W. 2d	1⅝
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 6s	1	T. C. & I., De B. 6s	1½
Iowa Central 1st	2	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1½
Peo. & East. 1st	2	West. Nor. Car. 1st	1
St. L. S. W. 1st	1½		

Bonds Declined.

B. W. & W. 5s	2	con. 5s	2½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	West. Shore 4s	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The inevitable began to suggest itself in yesterday's security market. Outsiders began to buy. Some professional speculators on the short side began to buy. Insiders for some time past have been buying. The result was a rally extending through the entire list; hardly a single notable decline was recorded, while many advances were substantial.

Yet in yesterday's market nothing extraordinary was of record. What took place is but a straw on the Wall Street tide.

The short interest was diminished little. Indeed, the bigger and older traders working for depression professed to be quite as confident as ever, and certainly on the surface seemed to be just as aggressive in efforts to knock down quotations; and new recruits on the bear side—room traders who have been learning about American market conditions at pleasure resorts in Europe—were quite as vociferous in their lamentations over the country's woeful situation as they were when recently they started in to sell stocks by wholesale points below the figures of yesterday. Two traders who went short of 30,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit at an average of about 82 on the day before yesterday could figure at the close of yesterday's market an advance in market value for that particular block of considerably over $100,000. Perhaps such clever operators could cover their contracts before the top price of yesterday, but, even if they have limited their losses, they certainly get on record as being more voiceful than wise, for they were full of prophecies on the Stock Exchange on Tuesday that Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock was going straightway to 50. This incident is interesting chiefly by way of illustration, for the sequels to such excited Wall Street protestations are usually the same, whether upon the bull or the bear side. Speculators who can count surely upon their position do not have to make violent efforts to attract the attention (or co-operation or sympathy) of other folks.

***

The bond market continues to expand, and bond prices advance. It is practically the uniform testimony of Wall Street banking houses that demands from investors for bonds reach now a volume unapproached for months past. It is high banking opinion that many such investors have recently been hoarding funds in readiness to take new holdings the moment loan market conditions should clear. What is of consequence, say bankers with international connections, is that European orders to take high-class American bonds have become substantial. While foreign buying of our stocks does not show, there is significance in the taking of American bonds for clients abroad.

***

Sterling exchange market conditions still dispose some speculators in Wall Street to predict that gold may be taken for export, but bankers of authority do not share in such apprehension. While there is gold here to spare in large volume it is the belief of those who have most experience and most extended relationships that cotton and grain bills are likely to appear here of a sudden in such quantity as to send exchange rates down materially and make it soon merely a matter of whether New York cares to draw gold from abroad or add further to American loans there. Even if some slight exportation should be made there could hardly be any large shipping movement, say international bankers, for business is so active throughout the United States that a firmer money rate would probably intervene—and that not a rate which would be so high as to impede the natural and profitable course of commercial and industrial trade.

Time funds become daily easier and easier.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Stock Exchange transactions yesterday passed the 400,000 share mark, approximating 450,000. This increased activity attended by increased strength was generally recognized in Wall Street as significant of something more substantial than a passing change in the security market situation. Commission house business was yesterday larger than for some time past. There were indications of purchases to a considerable extent for the account of inside interests in various conspicuous corporations. This was true notably in a number of the industrials.

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The Day's Leaders.

Chief interest during the day centred in transactions in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Sugar Trust shares. The former was dealt in beyond 85,000 shares, and Sugar's total approached 65,000. Both were strong, each gaining over two points. Concerning both Wall Street heard many interesting tales. Some were patent fables on the bear side, some were foolish suggestions on the side of bullishness. What was effective, however, was not talk, but action. A tremendous short interest exists in both stocks, and recently such short commitments have largely extended. It has been freely announced by boastful bears that one trader alone was able to be short with composure of over 100,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit; and practically every little trader in Wall Street has been following in the wake of such extraordinary bear campaigning.

In Sugar Trust such big figures have not been set to the account of individual shorts, but in the aggregate sales of Sugar Trust shares by people not owning what they sold can be estimated only at enormous totals.

Both stocks at the close yesterday were up something like half a dozen points compared with quotations made only a few days ago when all the pessimistic oracles of the Street were shouting the certainty of approaching bankruptcy for almost everything and everybody. Yet nothing seemed to be clearer in yesterday's market than that till during the last hour of business relatively small purchases to cover were made by interests credited with being largely on the short side.

The bulk of recent buying in the general market has been for insiders, though commission house records indicate that outside investors have been absorbing many securities during recent recessions. The bargain-hunting habit has been largely developed in Wall Street during the last year or two, and it is not only the professional man of finance who now waits and watches for opportunities to buy when it is popular to sell.

***

Object Lessons Out West.

Granger railway stocks had conspicuousness yesterday, and they all were strong. Northwest sold above 172, and there was a gain of five points in Omaha, while Rock Island, Burlington, St. Paul, and practically every one of the other Western shares scored advances. In the Granger group as in all the rest of the market the short interest is much extended. It is notable, however, that Chicago is not nowadays a short seller of the Western railway stocks. Only the professional element in New York take that tack now. At Chicago there are object lessons too many and forceful for any doubt as to what traffic conditions are.

During the present month substantial advances will be made in a variety of Western transportation rates.

***

Car Famine Reaches the East.

Eastern trunk lines are keeping pace with the Western improvement. New York Central, Pennsylvania, and all other important Eastern lines are uncomfortably crowded with freight. Shippers of importance in this city are paying express rates in order to get goods forward with promptness. The car famine much complained of in Western dispatches is becoming equally serious at the seaboard.

***

Buying for Germany.

The stock of the People's Gas Compan. of Chicago became conspicuously active yesterday, and scored an advance of two points on transactions of approximately 50,000 shares. An important Wall Street house whose senior member is just back from Europe is credited with having an order to take 10,000 shares of the stock for German investors who have been shown that a substantial surplus is earned beyond the 6 per cent. dividends which are paid. On the Stock Exchange yesterday the largest open buyers of the stock were I. & S. Wormser.

***

An extra dividend in American Cotton Oil is discussed.

***

In Southern Pacific affairs an official statement will show that dividends are being earned, one forecast being that between 4 and 5 per cent. is the figure.

COAL TRADE REVOLUTION.

What takes place in both anthracite and bituminous coal trade conditions approaches the marvelous. Properties having to worry over apprehensions that fixed charges might not be earned a year ago are now crowded by profitable business beyond all precedent. The great anthracite producing and carrying corporations are all enjoying unexampled prosperity.

The price of coal is to be further advanced. No announcement comes of the formation of the coal trust so much forecast, but evidences do show of close co-operation among the companies, and, incidentally, of reduction thereby in operating expenses.

Some suggestion of the fact that insiders are appreciative of this change for the better shows in the strength of the securities of all the coal railroads. On the Stock Exchange yesterday, Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, the Reading issues, and Jersey Central, all scored advances. In Jersey Central and Lackawanna important financial announcements are semi-officially reported to be close at hand.

***

New York Central a Pioneer.

The following item in the news columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday attracted much Wall Street attention:

President William F. King of the Merchants' Association has received a letter from President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company saying that he had given instructions that the use of soft coal on the Central's boats in this harbor be stopped immediately. He said that the passenger engines of the road coming into the city used anthracite coal, and the freight engines used coke.

"What effect will this new policy of the New York Central have on anthracite trade conditions?"

This question was asked yesterday by representatives of THE NEW YORK TIMES of the Presidents of the big authracite railroads. And the responses will make most agreeable reading for the security holders of those properties. New York Central's example will be followed, and the direct effect will be felt in every coal trade quarter.

But the Presidents go further in their inspiriting statements—all agreeing that the situation is inspiriting. Herewith are their views:

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Jersey Central Has to Buy Cars.

Says Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey:

"The action of the New York Central is certainly bound to have a good effect on the anthracite situation, and to increase the demand materially. Even as it is, however, the general demand for anthracite is at present very much greater than the supply.

"As for coal prices, it seems to me that they are going to be higher. Certainly it looks so at present, with the enormous demand.

"Our road is doing a wonderfully heavy and gratifying business, and we are making money. In coal alone we are carrying every day over 25,000 tons, while the general freight and passenger business is excellent. What is more, this condition of things promises to continue all Fall and Winter—indeed, there is no indication of any let-up for a good time to come.

"You can see what faith we have in the future when I tell you that we have just ordered 1,000 box cars and 500 gondolas to be ready for April next.

"The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg is now operating with us, assuring a large interchange of traffic and an inlet into other fields. By next Spring that line will be in full blast, and of course that will help us still further.

"As for general railroad conditions, so far as I can see and learn, they are of the best throughout the entire country."

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Busy Delaware and Hudson.

Says Mr. R. M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson:

"Of course it is very clear that the step taken by the Central will increase the demand for anthracite coal. My opinion is that in the ordinary course of events the consumption of anthracite will increase and the demand improve. Predictions, however, are more or less useless.

"We are at present carrying a very great deal of anthracite coal, and our general business is in a prosperous and flourishing condition."

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Lackawanna Unusually Busy.

Says Mr. W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western:

"Of course I don't know exactly what significance there may be in the action of the Central, but in the nature of things the extra demand for anthracite will have a stimulating and beneficial effect on the trade generally. I don't think the Central will altogether abandon the use of soft coal, for the reason that it has quite extensive soft coal interests in Pennsylvania.

"As for coal prices, it is hard to say what they will reach, but I do not think they are going to go much higher. Freight rates are fair, but not as high as they might be.

"Business generally, however, is very good, and the railroads are kept unusually busy."

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Unable to Fill Orders.

An official of the New York, Ontario and Western said: "The new move of the Central signifies either a very large increase in the use of anthracite on that system or a resort to electric motors.

"As for the position of anthracite, it is a well-known fact that enough of it cannot be gotten at present to fill orders. It has been very dry in Pennsylvania and the supply of water has been so short that a great many of the collieries have had to shut down.

"None of the companies that I know of is selling stove or chestnut coal for less than $4 per ton. Certainly they ought not to, for they can get that figure very easily.

"Our road is doing a splendid business and we have no cause whatever for complaint."

ADVANCE IN STEEL PRICES.

Owing to the increased demand for its products the Federal Steel Company has ordered an advance in the price of steel rails of $2 for 1901 delivery, the advance to go into effect on Saturday. In a recent statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Judge Gary, Chairman of the Board of the Federal Company, intimated that an increase in prices was not improbable.

Following upon the announcement of this increase comes a report that Illinois Steel and other steel companies will follow the lead of Federal Steel. While this could not yesterday be verified the Street would not be surprised to hear an announcement of the kind perhaps to-day.

Wall Street believes that the increased price means that steel men are daily becoming more and more hopeful of the future in their business, of which in recent months they have spoken so hopefully. It is a well-known fact that sales and orders ahead have been beyond all precedent.

RUMORS ABOUT THE GAS WAR.

Wall Street yesterday heard many reports in connection with the local gas war and the prospects of its settlement. One story had it that the Consolidated Gas Company would take over the New Amsterdam Company at something like $50 per share for the preferred and $30 for the common. It was quite impossible, however, to get any definite information on the subject from those best able to talk on the matter.

Still another story was to the effect that the Consolidated Company had acquired the Standard Gas Company, and that the New Amsterdam had been left out of the deal.

The truth is that insiders are keeping quiet. It is only on the Stock Exchange and on the curb that one gets "information"—and that information, needless to say, takes on different colors when retailed in the one case by a bear, in another by a bull. It is understood, however, that a meeting of the Directors of the New Amsterdam Company is to be held to-day, when perhaps all conjecture on the matter will be removed.

RAILROADS IN THE SOUTH.

One evidence of the wonderful business which the Southern railroads are at present doing is offered in the announcement which has just been made that the Southern Railway and the Louisville and Nashville will not allow their c

Southern and Florida, after charges and dividends, for the year ended June 30, a decrease of $7,282.

Surplus of $346,363 shown by Oregon Short Line for the year ended June 30, an increase of $187,368.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 50 shares of German-American Bank stock at 118.

Advance of $2 a ton in the price of steel rails by the Federal Steel Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was at 4½@6 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $195,609,289; balances, $8,884,557; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $715,720.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4⅛@4⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¼@$4.83¾; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88¼. Commercial bills were $4.82@$4.82¾.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21⅞, and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 5-16 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@15c discount. Chicago—70c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off over $200; selling, par over $200. St. Louis—90c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par and 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—American securities opened at about parity level and remained steady throughout the day, with business limited to professional traders. The final tone was steady and the demand light.

Consols, for money, 108⅝; for the account, 108¾; Canadian, 99¼; E. e, 13½; Erie first preferred, 37⅝; Illinois Central, 115½; Union Pacific preferred, 77½; St. Paul, 128½; New York Central, 138; Pennsylvania, 67; Reading, 19⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 76⅝; Atchison, 21¾; Louisville, 84½; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 9⅝.

Bar silver steady at 28 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4¼@4⅜ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 60¾.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £11,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 136.70; Madrid, 26.37; Lisbon, 41.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 3-32d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Bourse to-day opened firm. Spanish fours and Spanish railroads were active, on the strength of more favorable exchange. Rio Tintos began well, but declined on realizations. De Beers mining shares rallied, the apprehensions regarding Kimberley being dispelled. Kafirs were higher, especially speculative shares, but closed below the best figures of the day. Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 27½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 29c. for checks. Spanish fours, 61.87½.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—To-day's Boerse was firm, the feature being the buoyancy of mines, which were largely bought on the strength of the announcement that the coal combine had advanced coke 2 marks for 1900. International and bank shares showed a moderate improvement, and Americans and Canadian Pacifics were well supported. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT Oct. 18.—Owing to the more favorable financial advices, the local market was more active to-day, but, apart from the improved demand for money, there was no material change.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—The market to-day opened weak. There was continuous selling in mines during the greater part of the day, though this ceased, with a slight recovery in prices, toward the close.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—Gold was quoted to-day at 25.25.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$2,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad consolidated 7 per cent. bonds due 1915, coupons February, May, August, and November, 112¼.

80 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each, 102½.

8 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 226½.

25 shares Bankers' Trust Company, $100 each, 230.

100 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 160.

50 shares New York Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 100.

100 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 170½.

35 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 88¾.

$3,000 Columbia Railway and Navigation Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1931, December, 1893, coupons attached, 3.

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 238.

52 shares Metropolitan National Bank of New York, (68 per cent. paid in liquidation,) $100 each, 866 10.

$300 Meadow Yacht Club of New Jersey, 5 per cent. registered bonds, due June, 1915, interest June and December, 75.

35 shares Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, $100 each, 327.

15 shares Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 127½.

700 shares Distilling Company of America common, $100 each, 13½.

25 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 100.

13 shares Hide and Leather Bank, $100 each, 124¾.

50 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 239¼.

10 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 238½.

10 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

5 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 214.

10 shares Metropolitan Trust Company, $100 each, 450.

12 shares City National Bank, $100 each, 2025.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in October showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$17,280
Canadian Pacific	89,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	9,990
Mexican Central	44,170
Mexican National	10,567
Missouri Pacific	24,000
Central Branch	5,900
New York, Ontario & Western	18,019
Wabash	50,142

Total increase nine roads $268,081
Increase previously reported 58,866

Total increase fourteen roads $326,947

Decrease:
Texas & Pacific 21,078

Net increase $305,869

FOR STOCK EXCHANGE CHAIRMAN

McPherson Kennedy, the Assistant Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, was yesterday put forward by the Nominating Committee as the regular candidate for the Chairmanship, made vacant by the election of William McClure as Secretary for the unexpired term of Col. George W. Ely.

The election for Chairman is set for next Tuesday, and it is believed that Mr. Kennedy will not have an opponent. As the Chairmanship is an elective office, Mr. Kennedy's term expires next May, with those of the other officers. The Assistant Chairman is appointed by the Governing Committee.

Mr. Kennedy comes of a well-known Maryland family, and during the civil war he was a Captain of cavalry on the staff of Gen. Bradley Tyler Johnson. He moved to this city in 1870, and for several years was cashier for the stockbroking firm of George Osgood & Co. He bought a seat in the Stock Exchange in November, 1880, and was a partner for ten years in the Stock Exchange house of H. I. Nicholas & Co. He was appointed Assistant Chairman of the Exchange in May, 1896. Mr. Kennedy married a daughter of Theodore E. Tomlinson. He lives at Cedarhurst, L. I.

California Oil Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—The California Oil Exchange opened to-day with a large attendance. Twenty-two stocks listed are from the Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and Fresno oil districts, and the business was lively, the sales including 50 shares of St. Lawrence at $15, 50 San Joaquin at $1, 200 Northfield at 75 cents, 100 Equitable at $1, 100 Big Panoche at $1.80, 500 Kings County at $2, 100 Eagle at 50 cents, and 200 Stella at 50 cents.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Though brokers had many moments of idleness, on the curb yesterday, the market, judged by recent standards, was fairly active. And what was more encouraging to those who have been awaiting improvement in the market for outside securities, some substantial advances were recorded. Throughout the whole list considerable firmness showed, and though the day's changes were in few cases of large importance, sufficient strength was displayed to afford promise of greater improvement before long. The market was particularly active at the close, when manipulative buying of one of the electric transportation stocks gave considerable impetus to the whole market. But this was by no means the most satisfactory development of the day, for manipulative transactions seldom mean much. A much more encouraging element was the buying of such stocks as Royal Baking Powder preferred, and other stocks viewed as sound investments. There was some good buying of these stocks yesterday, an indication that such stocks remain in demand.

NEW AMSTERDAM Gas common sold up to 32. Apart from the rumors that have been current for the past day or two in regard to the settlement of the gas war, there seemed to be no reason for the advance in this stock, and later nearly the entire advance was lost. Traders during the morning profited by the fact that little stock was offered, to bid the price up, and it was put as high as 32, at which figure there seemed to be some selling of New Amsterdam common for the short account. Late in the afternoon, when some stock came upon the market, the price declined to 31¼. The stock closed at 31 bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point. Meanwhile the preferred stock, which received no support, was offered as low as 57. It was offered at this figure at the close. The bonds continued to advance yesterday, and at the close, after very light trading, they showed a net gain of 1 point, being 98 bid. It is to be remarked in regard to the present rumor of a settlement that many persons who are generally fairly well informed in regard to local gas affairs and who all along have been associated with those who have expressed confidence in the value of the New Amsterdam issues, discredit the present report of a settlement. Among those who accept the report with the most confidence are some who have until recently been actively engaged on the bear side in these stocks. The statement that some form of settlement will be announced to-day is current, out anything like positive authority for the report is lacking.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was not active yesterday, but it showed considerable strength and a net gain of 1 point was recorded. The opening sales were made fractionally below Tuesday's closing bid at 87, but soon after the initial sales the price was substantially advanced, and without calling out any amount of stock the bid was raised to 88¾. This was the closing bid, and it showed a net advance of 1 point. After the close of the market even higher bids were made for Amalgamated Copper, but, of course, these cannot be viewed as indicating the real market for the stock for the reason that the majority of orders terminate at 3 o'clock, and after that hour manipulative operations very easy.

STANDARD OIL was unusually active yesterday, upward of 300 shares changing hands. The opening sale was made at 463, and from this figure the stock advanced to 468. Standard Oil remained in demand, and at the close 469 was bid, with the stock held at 471. Practically all the trading now is in the stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Some of the old Standard Oil Trust certificates are still outstanding, but it has become somewhat difficult to trade in these certificates. A sale of Standard Oil Trust was made yesterday at 465½, which, allowing for the cash payment made on the surrender of the certificates was slightly below the lowest sale made yesterday of Standard Oil of New Jersey.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was made prominent by a sharp advance of 2 points, which occurred in the stock shortly before the close. The buying of the stock was to all appearances manipulative, and more desire was shown to raise the price than to procure the stock. Between 1,000 and 2,000 shares were traded in, and on these purchases the price was forced up to 9. At this figure a good deal of stock appeared, and at the close it was offered at this figure, with 8¾ bid. This showed a net gain of 2¾ points.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred was active and firm. It sold at 98¾ and 98⅞, and closed at 98¾ bid.

AMERICAN BICYCLE.—The stocks of the American Bicycle Company were traded in yesterday on the curb for the first time. No large amount of stock changed hands, and there was not much fluctuation in the price of the stocks. The opening sales were made at 16 for the common and 60 for the preferred. Later the common stock sold at 15½. The bonds were the subject of considerable comment, for the reason that they were offered down to 91½. As far as reported, no better bid than 90 was made. It was rather curious that these bonds that were recently offered to the public at par and interest, should be thus offered down.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	31	31¾
New Amsterdami pf	..	57
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	98	98½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	39½	40½
American Agricul. Chem. pf	78½	79½
American Bicycle	15¼	16
American Bicycle pf	59½	60
American Bicycle bonds	91¼	..
American Woolen Goods	25¼	25½
American Woolen Goods pf	82	82½
American Writing Paper 5s	90	92
Beet Sugar	31	33
Beet Sugar pf., ex div	51	53
Distilling Company of America	13½	13¾
Distilling Company of America - 2	42	43
Electric Axle Light & Power	4	5
Electric Boat	23	28
Electric Boat pf	38	42
Havana Commercial	24¾	..
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	63½	65½
International Pump	22	24
International Pump pf	72¾	74
National Gramophone	69	71
National Salt	45	47
National Salt pf	75	77
National Starch	46¼	47
National Tube pf	98	99
Otis Elevator	30	33
Otis Elevator pf	93	95
Pittsburg Coal stubs	100	102
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	99¼
Rubber Goods Mfg	26	27
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81½	83½
Sloss-Sheffield	39	41
Sloss-Sheffield stubs	138	140
Sloss-Sheffield pf	78½	79½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	469	471
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	⅜

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	88¼	88¾
American Air Power	38	45
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	9	9¼
Asphalt Company of America	16	17
British Columbia Copper	10½	11½
Chicago & Alton subs	109	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new.) w. i.	93	96
Electric Vehicle	77	85
Electric Vehicle pf	..	110
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment pd	1½	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	29	29½
General Carriage	..	30
Illinois Transportation	4¼	4½
*Markeen Copper	..	8
Mexican 5s	99	99¼
New England Transportation	8⅞	9
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23	23½
St. Louis subs	136	137½
St. Louis common, when issued	..	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	92
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94⅜	..
Tennessee Copper	16	17
Trust Company of America	237	239
Union Copper	30	32
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	29
Whipsaw Copper	12⅞	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 5s	106	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	241	243
Brooklyn, Bath. & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	..	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	108	110
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	91½	92½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	118	118½
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	96
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	27½	28
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	187
North Jersey Street Railway	35¾	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Trans., pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	103	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	46	47½
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	55	60
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106½	..
Lafayette Gas Co	55	60
Lafayette Gas Co., 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	44	49
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	66	68
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	51	53
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	76½	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¾	103¾
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	44	49
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	57	59
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	130	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	13	..
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	104	107
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	107¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	33	35
Brooklyn Ferry 6 p. c., with int	96¼	97¼
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60½	62
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43½	45
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	21	23
American Type Founders'	54	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	58	68
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	55	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	113	114
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	25¾	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	111	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	120
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	18½	21

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The money market is showing little change at present from day to day, as far as quoted rates are concerned, but it is becoming evident that the expectation of easier conditions in the near future is extending. All the loans at the Clearing House this morning were made at 6 per cent. and New York funds sold at from 5 to 15 cents discount. Money on call had a wide range. Some borrowers were obliged to pay 6½@7 per cent., the collateral not being of a very desirable character. There was, however, a good supply at 6 per cent., and in some cases loans were offered at 5½ per cent. Time money showed little change, although there was perhaps a greater desire to put funds out.

Stock traders felt a deal of speculative soreness to-day. While the heavy liquidation in the copper shares appeared to be ended for a time at least, the market failed to show much recuperative power. Indeed, some of the coppers made a still further decline, but though the selling was not in any case extremely heavy, Montana softened from 345 to 338, but subsequently made a partial rally; Butte dropped 3 points, to 65; United States Mining was off to 29¾; Isle Royale to 37. Arcadian was held relatively firm at from 38 to 39¼; Baltic sold at 222; Quincy at 151; Utah at from 35 to 35½. Old Dominion was at 29 bid.

In the general market Cochiti continued to show considerable strength, and one time sold up to 17¼. Central Oil recovered to 24; United States Oil was quoted at from 42½ to 44, and Planters' Compress was in better demand up to 40. The feeling generally, while still nervous and apprehensive, was more hopeful, and the day's condition, as a whole, would seem to indicate that a turn for the better was close at hand.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6½	7	Old Colony	7	7½
Allouez	4	4½	Old Dominion	28	29
Arcadian	39	39½	Osceola	80	81
Arnold	8½	9	Parrot	43	44
Ash Bed	1	..	Pioneer	2¾	3
Atlantic	26½	27½	Quincy	150	153
Baltic	22	22½	Rhode Island	5	6
Bost. & Cr. C.	45	..	Santa Fé	10⅜	10¾
Bost. & Mont.	335	340	Santa Ysabel	11	11¾
Butte & Bos.	65	68	Tamarack	210½	212
Cal. & Hecla	750	760	Utah Cons.	35	36
Centennial	23¾	24	Washington	1¾	1⅞
Franklin	16½	17	White Knob	12	15
Humboldt	1½	2	Winona	7½	8½
Isle Royale	36½	37	Wolverine	..	40
Mohawk	19	20			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	249	250	Cent. Mass. 15	18
Bost. & Low.	240	..	Cent. M. pf. 60	65
Bost. & Me.	199	200	Fitchburg pf.	119	120
Pos. & Prov.	303	..	N.Y.&N.E.6s.	111¼	..
Bost. Elev.	106	107	N.Y.&N.E.7s.	115¾	116
Bost. Gas 5s.	85	89	West End ..	94	94½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	367	370	Mex. Tele.	5	5¼
Chi. Stk. Yds.	140	144	U. S. Oil	42½	43
Dom. Coal	43¼	43¾	West'h'se El.	46	47¼
Dom. C. pf.	116	..	West'h. E. pf.	..	68
Erie Tel.	..	115			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Linseed was in demand to-day, the common advancing from 10⅞ to 12, and closing at 11½. The preferred sold from 51½ to 53, and closed at 52⅝. Steel common closed at 50, a loss of half a point. Metropolitan bonds brought 94⅞@95, the preferred 72, and the common stock 23. Natural Gas was stronger at the start, opening at 13½ and selling up a point. It declined to 131 and closed at 131½. Other securities were neglected.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	74
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	131
National Biscuit Co. common	42½
National Biscuit Co. pf	97
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	2
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf	12
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	3¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co pf	18
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	30
North Chicago St. R. R.	236
West Chicago St. R. R.	118¾
South Side Elevated R. R.	99¼
Lake St. Elevated	17½
Lake St. Elevated - certfs	16
Street's W. Sta Car Line	20¼

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	11⅛	..
American Linseed pf	52	..
American Tin Plate common	37¼	..
American Tin Plate pf	85	..
National Biscuit Co. common	42¼	..
National Biscuit Co. pf	99¾	..
National Carbon common	19¼	..
National Carbon pf	83	..
National Steel common	49¾	..
National Steel pf	94	..
Diamond Match	130	..
West Chicago St. R. R.	118¾	..
Chicago Union Traction	29½	..
Chicago Union Traction pf	80¾	..
Met. W. S. Elevated pf	71¾	..

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Considerable strength was shown by a number of the local stocks to-day, prominent among them being Union Traction and American Asphalt, both of which advanced to a higher level. Union rose over a half point, New York liquidation in the stock having run its course. A weak spot in the market was formed by the Filbert Porter Iron and Steel stocks, which were sold because of a misunderstanding regarding the plan by which they are to be consolidated into the Atlantic Iron and Steel Company. It is likely an official statement will be made to straighten out the tangle. Elsewhere the market held well and closed firm.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23½	23⅝	Penn. Mfg.	27½	27½
Choctaw	41	41¾	Phil. Trac.	95⅞	96⅛
El. Stge. B.	123	128	Union Trac.	39½	39⅝
El. Stge. pf.	124	130	U. Gas Imp.	161½	163
Lehigh Val.	26	26¼	Wels. Lt	49	50
Marsden	13¼	14	W. N.Y. & P.	6	6¼

Produce Exchange Seats Sold.

Richard V. Harnett sold four memberships at the New York Produce Exchange yesterday. One brought $100, another $85, and two sold for $80 each.

F. Southack a Bank Director.

Frederick Southack of the real estate firm of F. Southack & Co. has been elected a Director of the National Citizens' Bank.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1899.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅞	16	110	Am. Car & Foundry	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
60⅞	62	300	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61	61½	61	61½	+1
35⅛	35⅜	700	American Ice	35	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
77½	80½	100	American Ice pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	—2
44¼	44½	700	American Cotton Oil	44	44½	44	44	— ¼
28½	35	200	American District Tel	31	31	30	30	—5
147½	150	50	American Express	148	148	148	148	.....
11½	11⅝	1,024	American Linseed	11	12¼	11	11⅝	+1½
52	53	1,170	American Linseed pf	51	53½	51	52½	+2
56	57⅜	300	Am. Malting Co. pf	57	57½	57	57½	+ ½
36	36½	235	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36	36⅞	36	36¾	+ ¾
86⅜	87	3,410	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	87	87	87	87	.....
51½	51⅝	5,290	Am. Steel & Wire	50¼	52	50¼	51½	+1
96¼	96½	860	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96	96	96	96	.....
147⅝	145¾	61,770	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	143½	146¼	142⅞	145¾	+2⅝
37	38	340	American Tin Plate	37	37½	37	37	+ ½
97	99	140	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	99	99	97½	99	.....
42⅞	43	1,500	American Steel Hoop	43	43¼	42¼	42⅞	+ ⅛
84¾	85	310	Am. Steel Hoop pf	84¾	86	84¾	85	+ ¾
121⅛	121¼	11,435	American Tobacco	118¾	121⅛	118¾	121½	+1⅛
47	47¼	1,455	Anaconda Copper	48¼	48¾	47¼	47¼	—1
20⅝	20⅞	1,800	At., T. & S. F.	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
63⅝	63¾	20,115	At., T. & S. F. pf	63¼	63¾	63¼	63⅝	+ ⅜
52½	53	2,115	Baltimore & Ohio	53	53	52¼	52½	— ⅛
72⅜	72⅞	4,565	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72⅝	72⅞	72¼	72⅞	+ ⅜
85⅝	85⅞	85,995	Brooklyn Dapid Tran.	82¼	86	82¼	85⅝	+ 2½
139	141	115	Brooklyn Union Gas	139½	139½	139½	139½	+ ½
40	42	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	40	40	40	40	+1
52	52¼	600	Canada Southern	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	25¾	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅜	25⅝	25½	25½	.....
131⅛	131¼	8,852	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130⅝	131¼	130⅝	131¼	+ ⅜
49	49¼	200	Chi. Con. Traction	49½	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	225	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
81	81½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	81½	81½	81½	81½	.....
42	43	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	.....
90⅝	91¼	200	Chi. Gr. West. deb	90½	91¼	90½	91¼	+ ½
11½	11⅝	425	Chi., Ind. & Louis	12	12	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
125¾	125⅞	26,330	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	125	126	125	125⅞	+ ⅞
171	172	12	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	172	172	172	172	.....
171½	172	3,791	Chicago & Northw	169	172½	169	171½	+3½
200	205	30	Chicago & Northw. pf	206	206	206	206	.....
113¼	113½	3,808	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	112⅝	113½	112⅝	113¼	+ ⅜
58⅜	58⅞	3,250	C., C., C. & St. L.	58¾	59⅛	58⅜	58⅞	+ ⅜
98½	100	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	99	99	99	— ¼
2	3½	100	Col. I. & C. Dev. pf	2½	2½	2½	2½	—3⅞
54⅝	54⅞	645	Colorado Fuel & Iron	54½	54⅝	54½	54½	+ ½
22	23	310	Colorado Midland pf	22	22½	22	22½	+1½
4⅞	5	3,100	Colorado Southern	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	.....
43	44	100	Col. Southern 1st pf	43	43	43	43	.....
18¼	19	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+1
191	195	750	Consolidated Gas	191	191½	190½	190½	— ½
42¼	42⅜	1,675	Continental Tobacco	41¾	42½	41¾	42	— ¼
92¼	92⅜	3,135	Continental Tobacco pf	92¾	93	92	92½	— ¼
121	121¾	1,050	Delaware & Hudson	121⅝	122⅜	121¼	121½	— ¼
190⅜	190⅞	7,554	Del., Lack. & West	188	191	187½	190½	+2½
21⅜	21⅝	400	Denver & R. G.	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
75⅜	75⅝	400

WESTCHESTER ASKS BACK TAXES

Claim for Reductions in Valuation of Property of Rockefeller and Others.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Westchester County to-day filed against the State a claim of $8,583.69 because of the reduction by order of the Supreme Court of the assessed valuation in 1896 and 1897 of the property of William Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, and other wealthy property owners in that county. In 1896 reductions were made in the assessed valuation of property, through certiorari proceedings, of William Rockefeller, $885,972, and John D. Rockefeller, $103,533. In 1897 the reductions by similar proceedings were: William Rockefeller, $1,846,780; John D. Rockefeller, 204,442; Jorena Company, $275,500; Emma Mathiessen, $24,000; Isaac Stern, $32,000; Trenor L. Park, $35,000; Elizabeth M. Reid, $145,000; W. F. Nesbit and Martha A. Aborn, $17,500; Smith Williamson, $17,050, and William R. Brown, $155,700; total, $2,842,972. Under the reduction in 1896 $3,427 was lost in taxes, and in 1897 $5,155. The county sues to recover the taxes paid to the State Controller on the valuations, which were afterward reduced by the decision of the courts.

DISCUSSING THE NEW TAX LAW.

Board Submits Reports to the Governor, Who Says He Is Pleased.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt held a long conference to-day with the members of the State Board of Tax Commissioners in relation to the enforcement of the provisions of the franchise tax law. The board reported that fifty corporations had submitted reports as required, and that they would be ready within a short time to take up the consideration of valuations. After the conference the Governor stated that while he could not go into details he would say that he was entirely pleased with what had been done to carry out the provisions of the law.

WEST POINT STUDENT MISSING.

Central American Cadet Is Being Sought by His Friends.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Carlos Gulierrez of Salvador, Central America, is missing. He was admitted to the West Point Military Academy Aug. 31, 1897, to receive instruction under the provisions of a joint resolution of Congress. He went away with the furlough class last June for a two months' vacation and was expected to return to quarters on Aug. 28. Gulierrez, however, has not yet returned. All efforts to locate him have proved futile. His Consul, who has been communicated with, knows nothing of his whereabouts.

DIES TRYING TO SAVE HUSBAND.

Heroic Wife Ends Her Life in a Burning Building.

GREEN LAKE, Wis., Oct. 18.—The Terrace Beach Casino, a hotel owned by W. A. Meyer, was burned this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks, parents of Mrs. Meyer, who occupied a room above the dining hall, were burned to death. The loss on the building, which is total, will amount to $50,000; the loss on contents will reach $10,000 more, partially covered by insurance.

Mr. Jenks was very ill and not expected to live. Mrs. Jenks made a heroic attempt to save him, but before she could reach him the flames cut them off and the couple died together.

Death Due to Asphyxiation.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Walter S. Guibord, General Agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company, forty-five years old, and a brother of Mayor Guibord of Plattsburg, was found dead in his apartments to-day. Death was due to asphyxiation. A stop-cock of a gas burner was found turned partly on. Death is believed to have been acofdental.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Dealings at Private Contract—Grinnell Estate's Holdings at Auction—Other Business.

Bleimeim & Co. have sold for various owners to Lowenfeld & Prager the three three-story buildings 230, 232, and 234 East Eightieth Street, on a plot 62 by 102.

Nicholas F. Walsh has sold for Louise J. Tilly to David Cohen the three-story building, northwest corner of East Broadway and Market Street.

J. V. Graham has sold for T. E. Lane to Walter L. Johnson, for about $17,000, the three-story dwelling 102 Edgecombe Avenue, 17 by 80.

J. W. & A. A. Teets have sold to Theodore R. Shean the dwelling 364 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16.8 by 50 by 100.

G. Otto Ehrlich has bought the old building on plot 50 by 74 at the southeast corner of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

M. & L. Hess were the brokers in the sale of 37 and 39 East Twenty-first Street for Mary C. Dodge to Boehm & Boehm. The property will probably be resold for improvement in the near future.

The Auction Room.

Aside from the Ego estate's offering, details of which will be found in another column, yesterday's auction schedule was one of goodly proportions. After many adjournments, Auctioneer Harnett sold in partition the holdings of the Grinnell estate, in the Audubon Park section. Bidding for the latter, however, was chiefly confined to the heirs, although two of the large plots were taken by a recently organized concern called the Lansing Investment Company, in regard to the make-up of which its attorney declined to give any information.

Results of the Grinnell estate's sale and other offerings follow:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Partition Sale.

One hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 152 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette, and running through to the Boulevard Lafayette, six lots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 84.8 to 115.9 feet; to the Lansing Investment Company.....$34,000

Boulevard Lafayette, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 156.8 by 109.9 by 124, vacant; to George B. Grinnell..... 25,000

Boulevard Lafayette, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, plot equivalent to about 32 lots, fronting 307 feet on the Boulevard Lafayette and 131.7 feet on One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street; to the Lansing Investment Company.....150,000

Broadway, west side, 187 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 30 by 49.8, vacant; to George B. Grinnell..... 5,000

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 437.6 feet west of Broadway, plot equivalent to about 30 lots, being 237.6 feet on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and 376 feet in depth, together with frame dwelling and stable; to Louis Dean Speir.....100,000

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Broadway and adjoining the foregoing on the east, plot equivalent to about 24 lots, being 312.6 feet on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and 199.10 feet in depth, together with a large dwelling and stables; to Louis Dean Speir.....101,000

Plot included by the westerly side of Broadway, the easterly side of the Boulevard Lafayette, and the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, if produced, 37 by 32.9 by 49.5, to George B. Grinnell..... 800

By William M. Ryan.

163 Bowery, running through to 133 Chrystie Street, 23.6 by 225.7 by 23.5 by 220.6, five-story stone-front building on the Bowery, four-story brick building on Chrystie Street; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, as trustee..... 66,850

852 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 27.8 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward E. Murphy, as executor..... 20,000

Twelfth Street, William's Bridge, north side, 127.6 feet west of Prospect Terrace, 27.6 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Joseph S. Woods..... 3,200

Maple Avenue, William's Bridge, west side, 50 feet south of Randall Street, 50 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William C. Arnold..... 500

By Samuel Goldsticker.

54 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry Herrmann..... 22,306

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

14 and 16 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to W. H. McWhirter..... 30,868

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John M. Gorham referee, 32, 34, and 36 Fourth Street, William's Bridge, north side, 330 feet west of Fourth Avenue, each 25 by 114, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $3,381.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 399 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 60.3 feet east of First Avenue, 19.9 by 72 and irregular, three-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $9,656.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 114 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 190 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,653.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 226 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 475 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,589; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 414 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick building, with three-story frame building at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, referee, 1,083 Clinton Avenue, west side, 45 feet north of Elmwood Place, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,880.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; for two three-story frame dwellings, with stores, 20 by 54; Pirk & Diamond of 55 Crotona Park North, owners; L. A. Soule, architect; cost, $9,000.

Water Street, northwest corner of Dover Street, for a one-story frame shed, 103 by 33 and 51; New York Telephone Company of 15 Dey Street, owner; C. L. W. Eldlitz, architect; cost, $2,500.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.5 by 95 and 25 by 83.3; Daniel Hennesy of 799 Madison Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $49,000.

Fulton Avenue, west side, 84.9 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 20 by 70; E. M. Bowmen of 1,044 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Hunter & Murgatroyd of 1,040 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $16,000.

Ittner Place, northwest corner of Park Avenue, for four three-story frame flats, 20 by 64; C. H. Rogers of 711 Tremont Avenue, owner; F. Jaeger of 717 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $24,000.

Ittner Place, northwest corner of Park Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 22 by 85 and 64; C. H. Rogers, owner; F. Jaeger, architect; cost, $7,000.

Kelly Street, east side, 350 feet north of Craven Street, for two two-story brick dwellings, 20 by 57; G. F. Johnson & Son of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and Dawson Streets, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Kelly Street, east side, 200 feet north of Craven Street, for six two-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 43; G. F. Johnson & Son, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Kelly Street, east side, 400 feet north of Craven Street, for two three-story brick tenements, 21 by 57; G. F. Johnson & Son, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $16,000.

Kelly Street, east side, 100 feet north of Craven Street, for two three-story brick tenements, 21 by 57; G. F. Johnson & Son, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 400 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a seven-story brick and stone flat; Sara J. Keene, premises, owner; cost, $600.

No. 1,980 Bathgate Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling; Frederick Schultz, premises, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $800.

One hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 140 feet east of Clinton Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; J. P. O'Donnell of 2,003 Washington Avenue, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 154 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; F. E. Isham of 33 West Forty-second, owner; Charles H. Fox, architect; cost, $100.

No. 227 Front Street, to a four-story brick loft building; estate of Maria A. Schermerhorn of 1,280 Broadway, owner; Haas & Fried, architects; cost, $1,000.

Broadway, northeast corner of Worth Street, to a six-story brick store and loft building; C. H. Bliss, owner; W. A. Conover of 253 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 18.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, n e s, at centre line of 12th Av runs n along the avenue 196.5 to centre of 160th St, x w — to w s of 12th Av, x s 151.6 to Boulevard Lafayette, x s e 67.5; Zimri West to David B. Luckey..... 1

BRIGGS Av, n s, part of Lot 43, map of Briggs estate, William's Bridge, 25x210x 25x211.5; John R. Peterson to Arthur H. and Tillie E. Sigler..... 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.2 ft n of 98th St, 96x100; James J. Hall to William Rankin..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.2 ft n of 98th St, 96x100; William Rankin and another to James J. Hall..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x80; Mary B. Ward and others to George A. McDowell..... 31,000

DELANCEY ST, 320, 25x75; Emma C. Koster to Sophie J. Koster..... 9,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONcourse, e s, 150 ft n of 182d St, runs n 100x e 178.6 to Ryer Av, extended x s 150x w 90x s 50x w — to beginning; Frank B. French to the Twelfth Ward Bank..... 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 290 ft s of 156th St, new line, 25x77.9; John Schwalbenberg and another to Bridget Gilbride..... 1

LENOX AV, n e corner of 131st St, 17x 85; Marie Lasperges to Minnie Schmidt and another..... 1

LORING PLACE, w s, at n line of H. E. D. Jackson's land, runs w 119.7 x n 35 x e — to place, x s 35; William S. Phillips to Tessie M. Phillips..... 1

LOTS 111 and 112, partition, map of Lott G. Hurt estate; Michael Cook to Annie Powers..... 1,450

MINNEFORD AV, e s, 100 ft n of Beach St, 50x288; Annie C. King and others to George H. Winter and another..... 7,425

PILGRIM AV, w s, 116.6 ft s of Liberty Place, 25x100; Fred Bischoff to Leontine Burness, quit claim..... 1

PLOT at n w corner of lands of James Sloane, 52x215; Mary S. Willets, widow, and others, heirs, to Louis A. Lenz..... 4,850

ROOSEVELT ST, 92, e s, 20x62x20x61.5; Edward A. Morrison and others to Bertha Golden..... 7,500

ROSE ST, w s, 150 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Frank L. Kelly to John Hackett and wife..... 3,200

RUTGERS ST, 47, s e corner of Monroe St, 21.4x53; Catharine P. Ward to Rebecca Meryash..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s corner of 113th St, 118.5x63.5x100.11x125.5; Sylvester L. Mitchell to Frank A. Seltz..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 275.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x90; Charles J. Wacker to Jacob and Juliana Alsenz..... 15,600

TINTON AV, w s, 344 ft w of 165th St, 24x110; Hibbert B. Roach to Annie E. Grady..... 100

WEST END AV, w s, 68.5 ft s of 71st St, 16x82.10; Charles A. Beardsley to Edward A. Mather..... 1

1ST AV, 949, w s, 20x64; Abraham Silverson and wife to Isaac Kahn and others. 1

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 110th St, 25x85; Francis J. Schnugg to Peter Otten..... 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 150th St, 100x86.8; Nelson J. Ferris to Myer Hellman..... 1

34TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of 10th Av, 19.4x88; William S. Morgan to James M. Hanley. 1

36TH ST, n s, 298.8; George Haas, referee, to Mary Dunn..... 10,000

37TH ST, n s 325 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; John Stich to Lesser S. Meyer, 1-3 part. Nom.

37TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; John Stich to Minnie Morris, 2-3 parts. Nom.

45TH ST, 156 West; Mary A. Steward and others to John Addison..... 1

45TH ST, 156 West; John Addison to Annie R. Neeley..... 1

46TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.5; Francis P. Lowrey to Samuel Weil..... 20,000

49TH ST, s s, 161.6 ft w of 5th Av, 22x100; Samuel A. Carlton to Harriet A. Dillingham..... 1

69TH ST, 306 West, 25x100.5; William R. Bronk to Julia W. Porges..... 1

90TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 20x 100.4; Lucas George to George W. Godward..... 1

91ST ST, ss, 306.8 ft e of 5th Av, 51.1x 100.8; John F. Devlin to Andrew Carnegie and wife, re-recorded..... 1

112TH ST, 215 East, 16.8x$1\frac{1}{2}$ block; Louis Hanneman, referee, to Benjamin Salinsky..... 4,625

128TH ST, 133 West, 20x99.11; George W. Godward to Lucas George..... 1

138TH ST, 736 East, 1-12 part, 19.7x irregular; also all title to all estate which Caroline Townsend died seized; Margaret Townsend to Caroline T. Plum..... 1,000

143D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Leonard McClancey to Catherine C. Sheedy..... 100

155TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Herman Schmuck and another to Robert H. Bergman..... 100

173D ST, 507 West, 19x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Magdalena M. D. Scharsmith..... 14,500

187TH ST, 533 West, 19x94.10; Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., to Franz J. G. Bischof..... 1

Recorded Leases.

HAFNER, Elizabeth, to William Joas; 7th Av, 391, 5 years..... $816

LEVIN, Rosa, to Chawe Silberman; Norfolk St, 66, 2 years..... 420

MULLER, John M., to William Schapira; 1st Av, 182, n e corner of 11th St, 5 years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ARTHUR, George W., to Edward C. and George G. Schaefer and another, trustees, &c.; Lexington Av, n w corner of 100th St, 5 years..... 30,000

BLOCH, Arthur and Samuel, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 90th St, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 8,500

BRAKMAN, Ferdinand, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 53d St, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 12,000

CASEY, Mary, to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; 540 East 134th St, 5 years..... 12,000

CLAUSEN, Hans C., and Anton W. Hoffmeyer to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 74th St, s s, 173 ft of Avenue A, 1 year. 4,000

COHEN, Rosalie, to Belia Falk; 1st Av, s w corner of 86th St, 3 years..... 1,500

DITMARS, Stephen, to Daniel H. Carstairs and another; 14 Dutch St, saloon lease, installments..... 1,668

DUNNE, Rose and Michael, to John J. Brady; Arthur Av, w s, Lot 512, map of S. Cambreling and others, Fordham, 1 year..... 250

FROTHINGHAM, Washington, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Cedar St, between Washington and West Sts, 5 years..... 25,000

GOLDWARB, George W., to Lucas George; 90th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 3,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, to Frederic D. Weekes, trustee; 92 Roosevelt St, 3 years..... 4,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, to Frederic D. Weekes, individually; 92 Roosevelt St, 3 years. 2,000

GRADY, Annie E., to Hibbert B. Roach; Tinton Av, w s, 344 ft n of 165th St, 1-year..... 1,750

HALL, James J., to German Savings Bank; Central Park West, w s, 25.2 ft n of 98th St, 1 year..... 75,000

HALL, James J., to German Savings Bank; Central Park West, w s, 73.2 ft n of 98th St, 48x100, 1 year..... 75,000

HERTERICH, Teresa, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 44th St, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 9,000

HOFFMAN, Hedwig and John, to John M. Linck; Teller Av, s w corner of 162d St, 3 years..... 3,000

KAPELLANSKY, Samuel, and others to Calman Rouse; 101st St, s s, 155 ft w of 4th Av, demand..... 6,000

KARP, Davis, to Nathan and William J. Peck; 113th St, s s, 55.6 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 2,435

KEEGAN, Annie, to the Tremont Building and Loan Association; Madison Av, s e s, 108 ft n e of Monroe St, installments. 3,200

LENZ, Louis A., to Frederick Willets; plot begins at n w corner of the lot of James Sloane, runs n e 52 to the land of Daniel Mapes, x s e 215 to the Bronx River, 3 years..... 2,250

LEVENSOHN, Isidor, and Joseph Spector to Solomon Denzer and another, administrators, &c.; 374½ Grand St, 5 years. 14,000

LEVENSOHN, Isidor, and Joseph Spector to Isaac Cohen; 374½ Grand St, 1 year. 1,000

McDOWELL, George A. to Mary B. Ward and others; Columbus Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 2 years..... 3,000

MORGAN, Thomas, to Nelson B. Burr; 545 and 547 East 173d St, 1 year. 2,000

MULLER, Clemens, to the German Savings Bank; 1,511 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,500

NEELEY, Annie R., to William Rau; 156 West 45th St, installments..... 7,000

PERKINS, Maria, to William Miller; 6th St, n s, 80 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 1 year..... 500

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to John W. Cochrane; Broadway, e s, 28.1 ft n of 105th St, 3 years..... 4,500

RATNER, Lottie, to Louis Manheim; 55 and 57 Pike St, secures advances..... 3,000

SCHARSMITH, Magdalena, M. D., to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 507 West 173d St, 1 year..... 1,435

SCHWORER, George, to Union Trust Company; 339 East 117th St, 5 years..... 7,000

SCHWORER, George, to Union Trust Company; 117th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av; also, interior gore lot, both known as 337 East 117th St, 5 years..... 6,500

TARBELL, John J., to Anna C. Norton; 139th St, n s, 181.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 1,500

WINTER, George H., and another to Annie C. Edith and another; Minneford Av, e s, 100 ft n of Beach St; also, Minneford Av, n e corner of Beach St, 5 years. 5,300

WOLFF, Philip E. to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 209 to 213 East 53d St, secures advances..... 30,000

WUERZ, William, to David Werdenschlag; 69th St, n e corner of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLARK, W. Irving, trustee, &c., to Edwin B. Clark..... $8,142

CLARK, William L., executor, &c., to William I. Clark, trustee..... 8,142

COFFIN, Herbert L., administrator, to Herbert L. Coffin..... 35,000

COFFIN, Herbert L., administrator, to Elizabeth L. Thomesson..... 35,000

COFFIN, Herbert L., administrator, to the Washington Trust Company, as committee, &c..... 12,000

COFFIN, Herbert L., administrator, to the Washington Trust Company, as committee, &c..... 12,000

CONNOR, Gerald C., to Samuel Dodge. 750

GERARD, Julian M., to Henry A. Gerard. 21,038

HOBSON, Arthur E., executor, &c., to M. J. Downing..... 1,000

HOPPIN, Hamilton L. and Samuel H., trustees, to Hamilton L. Hoppin and others, assigns six mortgages..... Nom.

LUKACH, Marie, to Benjamin Salinsky.. Nom.

MARCUS, George, to Simeon E. Cohn..... 8,000

OTTEN, Peter, to Sigmund Cohn..... 7,245

ROSE, William R., to George W. Goodward..... 5,250

SCHWARZSCHILD, Samuel, to Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 2,000

SLOANE, Charles W., executor, &c., to Charles W. Sloane, assigns two mortgages..... Nom.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SAILORS' Snug Harbor to the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 9,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Hudson City Savings Institution..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ARNOLD AV, s s, 208 ft e of Pelham Road, 50x125.4x56x105; Ernest Engel against Jane McGann, owner; Joseph Hollerith, contractor..... 149

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 293; Herman Wunschel against Marie Goss, owner and contractor..... 75

HESTER ST, 5 and 7; Murtagh & McCarthy against Fay & Stacom, owners and contractors..... 5,785

HESTER ST, 5 and 7; Johnson Brothers against Fay & Stacom, owners and contractors..... 1,863

IRVING PLACE, s e corner of 19th St, 27x100; B. Kreischer & Sons against Elliott Gorton, owner; Herman Probst, contractor..... 644

KELLY ST, n s, 110 ft e of Westchester Av, 75x133.7x83.6x95.11; Thomas Steed against Elizabeth McKinlay, owner; Duncan McKinlay and Andrew Mayer, contractors..... 44

LYNCH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 166th St, 100x 100; Luigi Marino against John F. O'Leary, owner; Matthew F. Riley, contractor..... 1,087

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft s of 166th St, 100x 100; Conrad Malmkes against John F. O'Leary, owner; Matthew F. Riley, contractor..... 853

RUTGERS ST, 13; Johnson Brothers against Fay & Stacom, owners and contractors..... 847

RUTGERS ST, n e corner of Henry St, 25x104.6; Murtagh & McCarthy against Fay & Stacom, owners and contractors. 1,011

WASHINGTON AV, 1,111 to 1,115; Jacob Becker against Vincent Bonagur, owner; Califano Brothers, contractors..... 231

WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Charles E. Lowe against Ernest Wetterer, owner; George Van Orden, contractor..... 110

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100x100; Julius A. Mueller against Michael M. Keshin; Isaac Billstein, and Louis Frank, owners and contractors..... 3,484

7TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 114th St, 50x100; Oswego Boiler Works against Walter Reid & Co., owners; Simonds Furnace Company, contractor..... 53

7TH ST, 114 East; Johnson Brothers against Fay & Stacom, owners and contractors..... 841

7TH ST, 114 East; Murtagh & McCarthy against Fay & Stacom, owners and contractors..... 2,692

85TH ST, 124 East; Hyde Brothers against Lee Wolff, owner; Sarah Jacobs, contractor..... 182

112TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 75x 100.10; Congress Varnish Works against John B. Squier, owner; Azzoni & Capelo, contractors..... 53

119TH ST, s s, 378 ft e of Lenox Av, 32x 100; The Philip Semmer Glass Company against Johanna M. Lalor, owner; I. Vrasda, contractor..... 156

136TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; John D. Miletto & Co. against Maria Lasperges, owner and contractor. 1,402

136TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Hookey & Mueller against Maria Lasperges, owner; John D. Miletto, contractor..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Hookey & Mueller against Maria Lasperges, owner and contractor.. 470

141ST ST, n w corner of Hamilton Place, 23.8x100.11x70.3x119.4; Oswego Boiler Works against P. H. Lynch, owner; Simonds Furnace Company, contractor... 53

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, s w corner of Westchester Av, 104x 44.10x87.3x72.4; John A. Philbrick against Charles Naarden and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sackett & Lang.

CHERRY ST, 149, 153, 155, and 156; Edward McArdle against Selina G. Dargon and others, (amended partition;) attorney, J. A. Donegan.

DEY ST, 42, 117 West 122d St, 321 Spring St, and 499 Washington St; Alfred A. Hevia against Charles A and Ernest J. Bacot, (notice of attachment;) attorney, P. M. Brown.

KELLY ST, n s, 110 ft e of Wales Av, 75x133.7x 83.8x95.11; John Kelly against Elizabeth McKinlay and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

JANE ST, 41; Benjamin B. Johnston against Edgar Packham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

RUTGERS PLACE, 1; Department of Buildings against Jacob Finkelstein and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

UNION AV, n e corner of 156th St, 86.5x95.8x 104.10x75; Simon Danzig and another against James C. Wood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek & Strook.

UNION AV, n w s, part of lot known as the Snider tract, on map of building lots in Morrisania, e of Morse Av, 125x100; Simon Danzig and another against Samuel L. Kennedy, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek & Strook.

UNION AV, s w corner of 150th St, 51x80; Frederic J. Middlebrook against Abraham Hirschman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

104TH ST, 60 East; George Gerlach against Frederick Brandlist, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Sattler.

142D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Mary E. McGovern and others against Catharine McGovern and others, (partition;) attorney, J. E. Kelly.

148TH ST, n s, 152 ft w of Morris Av, 48x106.6; William A. Martin against Vincent Bonagur and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Perdomas & Townsmith.

159TH ST, 662 and 664 East, two actions; Elizabeth A. Jenness against Henry Muller, Sr., and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Greene & Stotesbury.

162D ST, n e corner of Brook Av, 28.6x50x73.8x 66.5; Elizabeth A. Jenness against Elizabeth Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Greene & Stotesbury.

165TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x95; Edward Kent and another, executors, &c., against Margaretha Friedel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Whitman.

186TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x161x175x161.6; Ernest Ehrmann against Daniel J. Murphy and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	76
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	28½
Flour—Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	7⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	*5⅞
Sugar, granulated	5 3-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	33
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	24.00
Tallow, prime	4¾
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	6¾
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	24

*Bid.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Flour easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 68½@70c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@68c; No. 2 red, 71c; No. 2 corn, 31½@31¾c; No. 2 yellow, 31¾@32c; No. 2 oats, 22½c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 24½@24¾c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 2 barley, 39½@46c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.31; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $7.90@$7.95; lard, per 100 lb, $5.25@$5.27½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.80@$5.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, choice, $7.75.

COTTON.—The main phases of the day's cotton market were strongly bullish. To begin with, speculation was on a much broader scale than in several weeks, with the investment public substantially represented. The cables reflected strong and advancing markets for futures, spot cotton, and cotton goods throughout Europe; the statistical situation in this country was a supporting factor of vital importance; the crop outlook was less reassuring than at any time thus far this season; the demand for raw cotton reached an almost unprecedented volume; the crop movement fell short of official estimates. The market was finally steady in tone with prices 16@19 points net higher. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 6¾c; Mobile, 1-16c lower, at 6⅝c; Savannah, 1-16c higher, at 6 13-16c; Charleston, 6 13-16c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7 1-16c; Baltimore, 7⅞c; Memphis, 7c; St. Louis, 7 1-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	6.97	6.98	6.97	7.07@7.08
November	6.94	6.98	6.94	7.07@7.09
December	6.99	7.13	6.99	7.11@7.12
January	7.05	7.18	7.03	7.17@7.18
February	7.07	7.18	7.07	7.18@7.20
March	7.09	7.22	7.08	7.21@7.22
April	7.13	7.23	7.13	7.23@7.24
May	7.15	7.27	7.14	7.24@7.27
June	7.17	7.31	7.16	7.27@7.28
July	7.17	7.28	7.17	7.28@7.30
August	7.17	7.28	7.17	7.28@7.30
September	6.90	6.95	6.90	—@—

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18.—Spot Cotton—Moderate demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,500; bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 15-16d. Futures irregular, 2@3 points higher; closed at a net gain of 3@3½ points. December - January - 3.53b; January - February, 3.52½b; February-March, 3.52½b; March-April, 3.52½b; April-May, 3.53s; May-June, 3.53b; June-July, 3.53⅝s; July-August, 3.53¼s; August-September, 3.52½s; October, 3.55½b; October-November, 3.54½b; November-December, 3.54s. Manchester—Yarns move slowly. Cloths dull but steady.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "Renewed activity and strength have developed in the wool market since a week ago, and it is safe to say that the situation as a whole to-day presents the strongest appearance seen in years. The business of the week foots up a total of over 8,000,000 pounds, which is certainly a most remarkable record, in view of the fact that the large worsted mills in the combine have not been among the purchasers. There is no mistaking the strength of the situation and the tendency of prices. If there was anything wanting to demonstrate beyond any doubt the underlying strength of the position of wool in the world's markets, it has been the remarkable activity and advance in Australia. The Sydney market is excited and firm, and Continental buyers have been taking wool at almost any price. At the Melbourne sales there was a large attendance, and very active competition at advanced prices. There is a world-wide demand for fine wools, and further exportations of fine territories are likely to occur. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 6,718,000 pounds of domestic and 103,000 pounds of foreign, making a total of 8,020,000 pounds, against a total of 4,446,000 pounds for the previous week, and a total of 3,029,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year. Sales since January, 1899, amount to 238,974,100 pounds, against 91,141,010 pounds last year at this time.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	75¾	76 1-16	75⅝	76
May	79 1-16	79⅝	79 1-16	79⅝
Corn—				
December	38	38⅜	38	38⅜
May	37 9-16	37 9-16	37¼	37½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	70⅞	71⅛	70⅝	71⅛
May	74⅜	74⅞	74 5-16	74¾
Corn—				
October	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
December	30 7-16	30½	30½	30⅝
May	31¾	31⅞	31 7-16	31⅝
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	24
December	22 5-16	22½	22 3-16	22½
May	24	24	23⅝	24

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—A rather steadier feeling prevailed for wheat at the opening when prices were ⅛c higher, following an advance on the Chicago curb where December wheat sold at 70⅝c against 70⅝c, (the closing price of yesterday,) before business was officially opened this morning. Later the market still further improved ½c, December selling up as high as 71 1-16c on light Northwestern receipts and a favorable reaction in cables after they had reported a lower opening for Liverpool. The market for futures closed

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVERS' SALE.—Supreme Court, New York County.—HENRY LEMBECK, plaintiff, against METROPOLITAN BUILDING COMPANY, defendant.

In pursuance of the final judgment made and entered in this action, bearing date August 14, 1899, and an order duly made and entered therein bearing date the 21st day of August, 1899, we, the undersigned, receivers in said judgment and order named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidders, on the premises, at Amackassin Heights, Glenwood Heights, and Lowerre, Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, the 30th day of October, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed in said order to be sold, which are described as follows:

Lots Nos. 82, 85, 85, 86, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 131, 136, 137, 142, 143, 144, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 235, and 236; also, parts of lots 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 135, and 134 on map of property in the City of Yonkers of Frederick W. Holls, made by Charles Kingsbury of Yonkers, New York, March 29, 1897; also, on map of Amackassin Heights, Yonkers, New York, made according to plans of William Henry Baldwin and Charles Kingsbury, Civil Engineers, Yonkers, New York, by Albertus R. Duryee, in New York City, December 1, 1898, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County; also, lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66, 67, 70, 71, 74, 75, 100, 101, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 131, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 173, 174, 177, 178, 181, 182, 209, 210, 213, 214, 217, 218, 221, 222, 225, 226, 229, 230 on Ridge Avenue; Nos. 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250 on Glenwood Avenue; Nos. 205, 206, 207, 228, 231, 232, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, on Vineyard Avenue; Nos. 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 246, 247, 248, 249, 252 on Orchard Street; subject to three mortgages each covering different lots and now aggregating $44,500, with interest from September 6, 1898; subject also to taxes and assessments amounting in the aggregate to about $8,419.82, with interest; also, to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

Lots 8 and 9, Glenwood Heights, Lake Avenue, subject to a mortgage of $4,500, 6 per cent. interest from March 27th, 1899, and taxes and assessments amounting to about $157.52, with interest, and also to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

35 lots on Glenwood Heights, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 on Lake Avenue, Nos. 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 100, 101, 104, 105, 108, 109, 112, 117, 121, 122, 123, 124 on Waring Place, and No. 125 on Fairview Street, subject to blanket mortgages of $16,500, with 6 per cent. interest from September 3d, 1898, and $30,000, 6 per cent. interest from March 27th, 1898, and taxes and assessments amounting to about $3,361.05, with interest; also to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

Lots Nos. 256, 257, 261, part of lot 71 (19.8x100) and parts of lots 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 (about 42.8x100) and parts of lots 98, 99 (33.4x87), parts of lots 95, 96, 97, 98 (25x50), parts of lots 99, 102 (19.85x100), part of lot 132 (19.85x100), of lot 133 (5.15x100), part of lot 139 (19.85x100), part of lot 140 (3x100), part of lot 163 (22x100), part of lot 164 (40x100), part of lot 185 (15.5x100) on Glenwood Heights, subject to taxes and assessments amounting to about $370.37, with interest; also, to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

Houses 200, 202, 204, 206 on east side of Portland Place, distant from Shonnard Place respectively 100, 159.08, 218.46, 277.24 feet, being each 29.54 feet wide by 100 feet deep, improved each with two-story attic and brick basement frame dwelling, subject respectively to mortgage of $5,500, 6 per cent. interest from January 31, 1899; $4,500, 6 per cent. interest from May 19, 1899; $4,500, 6 per cent. interest from May 9, 1899; $4,500, 6 per cent. interest from April 1, 1899. House 204 subject to mechanics' liens of $246, and taxes and assessments amounting respectively on Nos. 200, 202, and 204 to about $30.37 each, and on No. 206 to about $32.73, with interest.

128 lots on Glenwood Heights, being Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 126, 127, and 128 on Lake Avenue; Nos. 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66, 67, 70, 110, 113, 114, 134, 135, 136, 143, 144, 147, 148, 151, 152, 155, 156, 159, 160, 184, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196 on Morningside Avenue; Nos. 131, 132, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 145, 146, 149, 150, 153, 154, 157, 158, 161, 162, 165, 166, 169, 170, 173, 174, 177, 178, 181, 182, 209, 210, 213, 214, 217, 218, 221, 222, 225, 226, 229, 230 on Ridge Avenue; Nos. 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250 on Glenwood Avenue; Nos. 205, 206, 207, 228, 231, 232, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, on Vineyard Avenue; Nos. 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 246, 247, 248, 249, 252 on Orchard Street; subject to three mortgages each covering different lots and now aggregating $44,500, with interest from September 6, 1898; subject also to taxes and assessments amounting in the aggregate to about $8,419.82, with interest; also, to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

Lots 8 and 9, Glenwood Heights, Lake Avenue, subject to a mortgage of $4,500, 6 per cent. interest from March 27th, 1899, and taxes and assessments amounting to about $157.52, with interest, and also to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

35 lots on Glenwood Heights, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 on Lake Avenue, Nos. 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 100, 101, 104, 105, 108, 109, 112, 117, 121, 122, 123, 124 on Waring Place, and No. 125 on Fairview Street, subject to blanket mortgages of $16,500, with 6 per cent. interest from September 3d, 1898, and $30,000, 6 per cent. interest from March 27th, 1898, and taxes and assessments amounting to about $3,361.05, with interest; also to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

Lots Nos. 256, 257, 261, part of lot 71 (19.8x100) and parts of lots 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 (about 42.8x100) and parts of lots 98, 99 (33.4x87), parts of lots 95, 96, 97, 98 (25x50), parts of lots 99, 102 (19.85x100), part of lot 132 (19.85x100), of lot 133 (5.15x100), part of lot 139 (19.85x100), part of lot 140 (3x100), part of lot 163 (22x100), part of lot 164 (40x100), part of lot 185 (15.5x100) on Glenwood Heights, subject to taxes and assessments amounting to about $370.37, with interest; also, to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned.

Parts of lots on Amackassin Heights, 74, 75, 76, 77 (3x100), part of lot 83 (13x100), part of lot 85 (3x100), part of lot 86 (8x100), part of lot 88 (7x100), part of lot 89 (3x100), part of lot 91 (12x100), parts of lots 93 and 94 (40x100), part of lot 97 (7.75x100), part of lot 98 (6.50x100), part of lot 100 (6.25x100), part of lot 101 (6x100), part of lot 103 (6.75x100), part of lot 104 (5.50x100), part of lot 107 (7.50x100), part of lot 108 (7.75x100), part of lot 110 (4.50x100), part of lot 112 (8.25x100), parts of lots 80 and 81 (3x50), part of lot 144 (12x100), part of lot 142 (23x100), part of lot 139 (10x100), part of lot 134 (2x100), part of lot 133 (10x100), parts of lots 130 and 129 (31.50x100), parts of lots 229 and 230 (29.54x125), parts of lots 231 and 232 (29.54x125), part of lot 233 (2.95x125), part of lot 235 (2.24x125), part of lot 236 (18.22x125), and lots 120, 125, 123, 122, said four lots, with other property, being subject to five blanket mortgages, to be released on payment of $732 per lot and accrued interest; part of lot 130, with other property, subject to three blanket mortgages (the whole lot to be released on payment of $241 and accrued interest), the share of release money for which would be $125.32; part of lot 134, with other property, subject to three blanket mortgages (the whole lot to be released on payment of $241, with accrued interest), the share of release money for which would be $1,105.32. House 122 is also subject to a blanket mortgage of $4,500, 6 per cent. interest from November 1, 1898, and taxes and assessments, respectively, amounting on No. 101 to about $82.78; and on Nos. 107, 109, 111, and 113, to about $55.47 each, with interest.

Houses on lots 215, 216, 219, 220, 223, 224, 227, 208, 211, 212, on west side of Vineyard Avenue, each 25x100 feet, improved with one story frame dwelling, subject respectively to mortgage $1,000, 6 per cent. interest from May 1, 1899; $1,050, 6 per cent. interest from April 11, 1899; $950, 6 per cent. interest from April 11, 1899; $900, 6 per cent. interest from April 1, 1899; $1,000, 6 per cent. interest from May 1, 1899; $900, 6 per cent. interest from April 1, 1899; $1,000, 6 per cent. interest from May 1, 1899; lots 211 and 212, with other property, subject to blanket mortgage to be released for $500 each and interest from September 6, 1898; lots 208, 211, 212 subject to blanket mortgage of $1,200, 6 per cent. interest from June 28, 1899, and subject to taxes and assessments, respectively, amounting on lots 215, 219, 223, 227, 211 to $25.33 each, and on lots 216, 220, 224, 208, and 212 to $20.42 each; each of the above lots is also subject to an assessment for the opening of Glenwood Avenue, the amount to be apportioned, and also to interest on above amounts.

Houses 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, east side of Amackassin Terrace, distant from Shonnard Place 100, 177, 257, 337, 417, 590.75, 676.25, 651.75, 727.25, 802.75, 878.25 feet, being respectively 37.40, 37.75, 37.75, 37.75, 37.75, 37.75, 37.75, 39 feet wide, and all 100 feet deep, improved each with two-story and attic frame dwelling brick basement, subject respectively to mortgage of $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from January 7, 1899; $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from January 24, 1899; $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from January 5, 1899; $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from January 24, 1899; $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from May 18, 1899; $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from May 1, 1899; $5,500, 6 per cent. interest from May 8, 1899; $5,000, 6 per cent. interest from January 31, 1899; $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from May 1, 1899; $6,000, 6 per cent. interest from May 18, 1899; $5,250, 6 per cent. interest from May 9, 1899. Houses 110, 112, and 120, above mentioned, together with 122 Tower Place, are also subject to a blanket mortgage of $4,500, 6 per cent. interest from November 1, 1898, and taxes and assessments, respectively, amounting on Nos. 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, to about $65.39 each, and on Nos. 110, 112, 114, to about $62.35 each; on No. 118 to about $60.93; on No. 120 to about $55.61, with interest.

Houses 122, 126, 130, 132 on west side of Tower Place, distant from Shonnard Place respectively 137, 300, 463, 532.25 feet, and being respectively 40, 37.75, 37.75 feet wide by 100 feet deep, improved each with two-story attic and brick basement frame dwelling, subject respectively (No. 122) to mortgage of $4,500, 6 per cent. interest from April 14, 1899, (No. 120) with other property to three blanket mortgages aggregating $482, with accrued interest; the share of release money for which would be $356 68; (No. 130) with other property to five blanket mortgages aggregating $1,464, with accrued interest; the share of release money for which would be $942.11; (No. 132) with other property to five blanket mortgages aggregating $1,464, with accrued interest;

GOOD PRICES AT ENO SALE

Third Auction of the Estate's Holdings Realizes $2,316,250.

MR. DOWLING BUYS HEAVILY

He and Justice P. Henry Dugro Bid In $799,500 Worth, Mostly in Upper Broadway Vacant Plots.

The third sale of the real estate holdings of the late Amos R. Eno, held by order of the executors in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, realized $2,316,250. A crowd large enough to fill one end of the room in front of Auctioneer Meyer's stand was on hand, but to all appearances there was less interest than on either of the two previous offerings by the estate. Two bidders, Robert Dowling and Justice P. Henry Dugro, were lively competitors for many of the more desirable vacant plots on upper Broadway, and their various purchases amounted to $799,500, or just about one-third of the total amount realized.

Mr. Dowling, representing Flake & Dowling, bought to the amount of $526,000, and Justice Dugro's purchases foot up $273,500. Bidding by the heirs and by those who were obviously acting in their interests was carried on perhaps to a greater extent than at the previous sales. Alfred Eno bought heavily, and the names of others who acted for one or another of the heirs at the former sales also appear in the list of buyers.

Something of a damper was put upon the sale at its beginning by the failure of 73 to 75 Pine Street to elicit a bid over the announced upset price of $75,000. Bidding lagged on all the down-town properties on West Broadway, Wooster, Howard, and Thompson Streets, with outsiders taking little interest. The rentals of nearly every one of these parcels as announced by the executors is over 10 per cent. of the amount for which they were struck down yesterday, which makes it appear improbable that they were bought by disinterested parties.

The Newport apartment house on Fifty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, which was sold at the Eno sale on Feb. 21 to George Henry Warren for $152,500, was offered again yesterday with an upset price of $130,000. The slight irregularity in the title of this piece, on account of which the contract with Mr. Warren was annulled, evidently frightened off bidders, and the property was sold on a single old of the upset price to L. A. Da Cunha, who at other sales has represented Amos F. Eno. The plot running through from Broadway to Seventh Avenue, just north of Fifty-second Street, including as it does a portion of the old Bloomingdale Road, has a similar irregularity in its title, and it, too, went to Mr. Da Cunha at the upset price of $150,000.

The first real lively work of the afternoon came with the offering of the plot at Eighth Avenue. Fifty-eighth Street, and the Circle, equivalent to about 3¾ lots. The bidding started at $100,000, and soon narrowed down to Justice Dugro and Robert Dowling, who kept up a rapid fire of $1,000 advances until the latter secured the property with an offer of $210,000. Mr. Dowling also took three adjoining street lots for a total of $86,000 more, so that Flake & Dowling's holdings at this point represent an outlay of $296,000.

"I know it may seem a tremendous price," said Mr. Dowling later in the afternoon, "but it is a piece of property that it would be hard to duplicate in point of location and prospective value, and that's the kind we're after. I'm satisfied, and am not in a hurry to sell either."

Another high price was realized at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, where Justice Dugro paid $175,000 for a plot fronting 117 feet, with a depth of 106 feet and a northerly line of 164 feet. Oppenheimer & Hammerslag bought a plot of almost exactly the same size at the corresponding corner of Broadway and Seventy-first Street, at the first Eno sale, for $175,000. The latter location is generally regarded as superior to that at Sixty-second Street, which points indirectly to a substantial advance in values along Upper Broadway. On Sixty-second Street, adjoining his holdings at the northwest corner of that street and Central Park West, Justice Dugro bought five lots at $19,700 each. Lots directly opposite on the south side of Sixty-second Street sold at the first Eno sale for $15,300 each.

Flake & Dowling saw another large plot to their liking at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, and paid $177,000 for it. They also paid $53,000 for a single lot at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street, opposite the Nevada Apartment House, which they recently purchased. Other Broadway lots between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets brought $33,000, and between the same streets on Amsterdam Avenue the price was $22,500. The southeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, 75 by 107.8 by 72.7 by 80, was bought by Douglas Robinson, who declined to say whom he represented.

Complete results of the sale are given below:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.
Executors' Sale.

147 West Broadway, southeast corner of Thomas Street, 25 by 49.11 by 34.11 by 50.1, five-story brick and iron-front building; to F. W. Saltzsieder $36,000
70 Thomas Street, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick building; to J. V. Douglas..... 30,250
54 Howard Street, southeast corner of Mercer Street, 30.5 by 57.11 by 30.6 by 58, five-story stone-front building; to Douglas Robinson 51,000
108 to 114 Wooster Street, 60.1 and 49.9, respectively, by 100, two six-story brick buildings; to G. A. Suter..... 138,000
474 to 478 West Broadway, running through to 146 to 150 Thompson Street, 61.2 by 172.5 by 61 by 173.1, two five-story brick buildings; to J. V. Douglas..110,000
152 and 154 Thompson Street, adjoining the foregoing, 48.10 by 98.2 by 48.10 by 98.11; to J. V. Douglas..... 34,500
1,668 and 1,670 Broadway, 200 to 206 West Fifty-second Street, and 798 Seventh Avenue, being the block front on the south side of Fifty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, 40.5 by 170.11 by 40.5 by 169, five-story brick apartment house, known as the Newport; to L. A. Da Cunha on a single bid at the upset price of.....130,000
1,680 to 1,684 Broadway, running through to 810 to 814 Seventh Avenue, 75.1 by 180.9 by 75 by 181.8, two-story and attic brick building; to L. A. Da Cunha on a single bid at the upset price of.....150,000
Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street, 40.8 feet on the avenue, 125 feet on the street, 122.5 feet on the Grand Circle, and 100.5 feet on the westerly line, one-story brick and frame building; to Flake & Dowling.....210,000
Fifty-eighth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, three lots, each 25 by 100; easterly lot to Flake & Dowling 36,000
Two westerly lots to Flake & Dowling.... 50,000
Broadway, northeast corner of Sixty-second Street, 29.5 by 106.7 by 25.5 by 121.4, vacant; together with Broadway, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.11 by 121.4 by 25 by 135.10, vacant; together with Broadway, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.11 by 135.10 by 25 by 150.5, vacant; together with Broadway, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.11 by 150.5 by 25 by 164.11, vacant; to P. Henry Dugro 175,000
Sixty-second Street, north side, 106.7 feet east of Broadway, at the rear of the foregoing, seven lots, each 25 by 100.5; westerly lot to Alfred Eno..... 24,000
Lot adjoining on the east to Alfred Eno.. 19,500
Five lots adjoining on the east to P. Henry Dugro, $19,700 each..... 98,500
Broadway, east side, 116.2 feet north of Sixty-second Street, runs north 46.10 by east 62 by south 25 by east 25 by north 84.11 to the south side of Sixty-third Street, by east 25 by south 100.5 by west 86.11, vacant; to Alfred Eno $49,000
Broadway, southwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street, 20.4 by 90.5 by 25.5 by 114.2, vacant; together with Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 28.11 by 114.2 by 25 by 128.9, vacant; together with Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 28.11 by 128.9 by 25 by 143.3, vacant; together with Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 28.11 by 143.3 by 25 by 157.9, vacant; to Flake & Dowling 177,000
101 West Sixty-fourth Street, northwest corner of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 104.11, and irregular, five-story brick flat; to P. S. Treacy 86,000
Broadway, northwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, 84.9 by 99.9 by 75.5 by 59, vacant; to J. W. Pinchot 100,500
Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.2 by 109 by 25 by 90.2, vacant; to J. V. Douglas..... 33,000
Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.1 by 121.2 by 25 by 108.4, vacant; to J. V. Douglas..... 33,000
Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.1 by 108.4 by 25 by 95.6, vacant; to J. V. Douglas..... 33,000
Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.1 by 120.6 by 25 by 107.8, vacant; to Alfred Eno..... 35,500
Broadway, southwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street, 28.6 by 94.8 by 25.5 by 107.8, vacant; to Flake & Dowling..... 53,000
Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-ninth Street, 25.5 by 75, vacant; to Alfred Eno 33,600
Amsterdam Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 75, vacant; to Alfred Eno 20,500
Amsterdam Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south three lots, each 25 by 100; to J. V. Douglas at $22,500 each 67,500
Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; to J. V. Douglas 19,500
Broadway, southeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street, 75 by 107.8 by 72.7 by 89, five-story brick building; to Douglas Robinson 110,500
Broadway, southeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, 28 by 110.4 by 27.2 by 103.4, vacant; to Pease & Elliman..... 49,500
Broadway, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25.10 by 108.4 by 25 by 97, vacant; to Pease & Elliman..... 30,500
Broadway, east side, adjoining the foregoing or the south, 25.10 by 97 by 25 by 90.7 vacant; to Pease & Elliman..... 28,750
Broadway, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25.9 by 90.7 by 25 by 84.3, vacant; to Pease & Elliman..... 28,750
Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 110.4 feet east of Broadway, at the rear of the foregoing, two lots, each 25 by 102.2; to Alfred Eno, at $17,200 each..... 34,400

LAKEWOOD HOTEL TRANSFER.

Gen. M. C. Wentworth Will Henceforth Control the Property.

Arrangements have lately been completed for the transfer of the control of the Lakewood Hotel, at Lakewood, N. J., to Gen. M. C. Wentworth, a well-known hotel man.

Negotiations have been in progress during most of the Summer.

The Lakewood Hotel was built in 1890, and marked an important departure in the Winter resort hotel business. No expense was spared to make the hotel as modern and first-class in every particular as possible, and Nathan Straus and his associates succeeded in making the new house a vast improvement in many particulars on other hotels of the same character. Built entirely of fire-proof material—brick, stone, and iron—it was designed to combine the greatest amount of luxury with perfect safety, and this was accomplished to an unusual degree.

Outside of the largest hotels and one or two in Florida, no such hotel has ever been erected in this country.

The owners have also improved and added to the building each year, so that it has kept pace with the latest ideas in sanitation and decoration.

Two years ago a system of water cure, based upon the theories of Prof. Charcot of Paris and Prof. Erb of Heidelberg, was added to the hotel, and attracted favorable comment from all the medical authorities on nervous ailments in this country. It was visited daily by many outsiders as well as by the guests of the hotel.

Gen. Wentworth, the new proprietor, is a veteran hotel manager, and has never been identified with a hotel that was not a success. His first venture was in 1869, when, immediately after his marriage, he and his wife enlarged and conducted the Thorne Mountain House, at Jackson, in the White Mountains. The hotel is called Wentworth Hall now, and is known as one of the chief resorts of the mountains. It includes twenty-two buildings. Among other hotels with which he has been identified are Laurel House, Lakewood; Raymond Hotel, and La Pintoresca, Pasadena, and the New Frontenac, Thousand Islands. The General still controls the last named and Wentworth Hall.

The terms upon which the control of the hotel passed could not be ascertained. It is understood that James N. Berry, formerly of the Laurel-in-the-Pines and one of the most popular hotel men in the business, will be the General's assistant.

HOLLAND SOCIETY STATUE.

Mr. Roosevelt's Remarks on Undraped Figures Regarded as Humorous.

According to ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, the remarks of Robert B. Roosevelt on the difficulties in getting suitable designs from sculptors for the Holland Society statue were made in a spirit of humor, which led Mr. Roosevelt to talk for the fun of witnessing the commotion it might cause. There is no doubt about the commotion, as several sculptors have taken Mr. Roosevelt to task very seriously, drawing examples from the Dewey arch, which the Sculpture Society designed and erected in so short a space of time.

"It was purely jocular, I am sure," said Mr. Van Hoesen, in referring to Mr. Roosevelt's remarks on an undraped female figure which the latter said seemed to be the prevailing thing in the designs that were submitted.

In continuing, Mr. Van Hoesen said that the Holland Society now has before it four designs for a statue to commemorate the Dutch founders of New York. "None has yet been accepted," he stated. "Daniel C. French's design of an equestrian statue of William the Silent is a grand piece of work, full of imagination and life, and would cost about $60,000. Charles H. Niehaus, Mr. Bush-Brown, and the late Richard M. Hunt submitted designs, none of which will require so much money as the William the Silent statue, and all are free from nude women ideas."

The society, he added, has decided to spend more than the $30,000 originally intended, and Mr. French's design may be accepted, but no definite decision has yet been reached.

Henry Seligman's New House.

Architect C. H. P. Gilbert is completing plans for the large American basement residence to be erected for Henry Seligman at 30 and 32 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mr. Seligman took title to the property on Tuesday, and the work of demolishing the dwellings now on the plot will be begun immediately. The new house, which will be six stories in height, will have a frontage of forty-one feet. The materials for the front will be limestone and pressed brick, and the construction will be semi-fire-proof.

That Peculiar Lightness and Flavor

Noticed in the finest biscuit, rolls, cake, etc., is due to the absolute purity, fitness, and accurate combination of the ingredients of the Royal Baking Powder. The best things in cookery are always made with the Royal Baking Powder. Hence its use is universal—in the most celebrated restaurants, in the homes of the people, wherever delicious, wholesome food is appreciated. Its sale equals that of all other baking powders combined.

Made from pure grape cream of tartar.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS ROW.

Storm Did Not Break Over Dr. Nagle's Head, as Expected.

The storm in the Municipal Statistical Commission, which has been brewing for some time, was expected to break over the head of Dr. John T. Nagle, the Chief of the bureau, at a special meeting, which took place yesterday, but it did not. To all outward appearances, Dr. Nagle is still the veritable head of the bureau, as the charter says he is, despite the assurances of Commissioner Harvier that the Chief is but a clerk.

Commissioners Grube, Rasines, Harvier, and Kugelman were present when Dr. Nagle called the meeting to order, but none of them made any effort to explain the reason of the gathering, though it was believed that the dismissal by Dr. Nagle of George P. H. McVay, one of the clerks, would in some way come up. Just as the meeting was declared open, a messenger brought in two letters from George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, one being addressed to Dr. Nagle and the other to Commissioner Rasines.

Dr. Nagle laid his copy on his desk, but Mr. Rasines opened his, and was reading it when Dr. Nagle said: "The object of this meeting I don't know. Perhaps Mr. Rasines can throw some light on the subject, for I called it at his request."

At that time, McVay, the dismissed clerk, entered the room with a chair in his hand and exclaimed: "I'm a taxpayer and I presume I'm entitled to a seat." The remark was addressed to Dr. Nagle, who replied: "Certainly, there's no objection." Whereupon McVay sat down.

When Mr. Rasines finished Mr. McAneny's letter, he said: "Since our last meeting, I understand you have removed Mr. McVay."

"That's perfectly true," Dr. Nagle assented.

Mr. Rasines then went on to state that he had a copy of a letter addressed to Dr. Nagle by Mr. McAneny, saying that inasmuch as McVay's appointment was not made for a probationary period, his removal was illegal under the law.

"I don't believe any law has been violated," Dr. Nagle observed.

"Let's refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel," said Mr. Harvier. Everybody voted aye, and the matter was disposed of.

Mr. Harvier then moved that Dr. Nagle make a report on the work accomplished by the bureau since Jan. 1, 1898. The motion was adopted, Dr. Nagle himself voting for it. The report will contain copies of the minutes, showing that out of twenty-one meetings which should have been held, according to the charter, the absence of a quorum was noted in nineteen, and that certain Commissioners had never even visited the office.

Adjournment was then taken.

ROBERT E. L. HOWE RESIGNS.

Brooklyn Deputy Tax Commissioner Wanted a Larger Office Force.

Robert E. L. Howe, Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Department of Taxes and Assessments in the Borough of Brooklyn, yesterday tendered his resignation to President Feitner. Mr. Howe's resignation followed upon a refusal by the Tax Commissioners to grant his petition for more help in the Brooklyn office.

On Oct. 9 Mr. Howe addressed a letter to the Commissioners calling their attention to the situation in the Brooklyn office. He claimed that the force of clerks was far too small for the work required to be done and requested that more help be given him. Mr. Howe maintained that the men who are employed in the Brooklyn office are not only overworked, but that the clerks, who receive $1,250 a year, are charged with the responsibility of assessing property worth millions of dollars.

The Commissioners, replying, not only refused to comply with Mr. Howe's request, but also informed him that he was exceeding his authority in making suggestions for the operation of the Brooklyn office, inasmuch as it is claimed that the entire management of that office has for some time been under direction of Commissioner Thomas J. Patterson. President Feitner also threatened to remove the Deputy unless he took his complaint off the records. This Mr. Howe refused to do and tendered his resignation.

Mr. Howe is an organization Democrat and has been active in the party's affairs for some years. "I have been connected with the Department of Taxes in Brooklyn for seven years," he said. "My resignation is the outcome of a long series of hardships forced upon the department since consolidation."

City's Delay in Paying For Land.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received a letter from W. Pepper of Towners, N. Y., protesting on behalf of a number of residents of that vicinity against the delay in payment for their land, which was taken by the city in 1894 for the purpose of extending the Croton watershed. It was ascertained at the office of the Controller yesterday that the appropriation of $500,000 for paying the claims had only recently become available. A part of the bonds have been purchased by the Sinking Fund Commission, and the remainder were advertised to be sold yesterday, but owing to the state of the money market the sale was postponed. These bonds are not included in the sale to take place Oct. 26, but it was said they will be offered at the next succeeding sale.

Mount Vernon Trolley Fight Off.

The fight between the Union Railway Company and the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company was brought to a standstill yesterday afternoon, when the authorities of Bronxville obtained from Judge Barnard an injunction restraining both companies from doing any more work until the citizens have a chance to be heard in the courts as to what they wish.

DR. HALL'S VACANT PULPIT.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Has Not Called Dr. Watson.

The report that the Rev. Dr. Watson of Birkenhead, England, has refused to allow his name to be considered for the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church seems to be unfounded. Mr. William Grivin, who is an elder of the church and a member of the Pulpit Committee, was seen yesterday and asked relative to the matter. He said:

"Dr. Watson has not been called to the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Church, and so, of course, has had no opportunity to decline, even did he intend doing so. I will say, though, that both Dr. Watson and his church at Birkenhead are much disturbed over the persistent and unfounded reports being sent out that he is to succeed Dr. Hall in the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Church. Dr. Connell, who declined, is the only minister who has been called to the vacant pulpit."

COLUMBIA INSTRUCTOR SUED.

Trial of the Action for Separation of Mrs. Van Giesen.

The suit of Evelyn Van Giesen for a separation from her husband, Prof. Ira Van Giesen of Columbia College, came up for trial before Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Prof. Van Giesen is a lecturer of the State Pathological Institute, an instructor in Columbia University, and is an expert in pathological research.

In October, 1896, the plaintiff brought an action against her husband for a separation, but the suit was discontinued before it came to trial. Prof. Van Giesen was to pay his wife $25 a week, and she agreed to live apart from him. The plaintiff claims that the defendant failed to pay the weekly amount to her for two weeks and she recommenced the action. On a motion for alimony and counsel fees Justice Gaynor allowed the sum fixed in the agreement between the parties. The matter was carried to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which affirmed Justice Gaynor's order, and the separation suit was sent back to be tried.

Justice Maddox said yesterday that, unless he was bound by the decision of the Appellate Division, his inclination was to rule for the defendant. He reserved his decision, however, and ordered briefs to be submitted.

The Van Giesens were married in January, 1896. Before her marriage Mrs. Van Giesen was Miss Evelyn Poole.

Poor Bidding at Diossy Book Sale.

The auction sale of stock of the Diossy Law Book Company of 231 Broadway began yesterday, with Auctioneer Louis Levy officiating. The company assigned last July, and since then most of the valuable books it had on hand at the time of the failure have been sold at private sale. However, there were some good volumes still left, and they were not all sold yesterday. The catalogue contains more than 400 lots. Three or four dollars was the limit paid for the best books in the catalogue. The stock will probably all be sold to-day.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SALE OF MEN'S SHIRTS.

To-day, October 19th.

Made of Anderson's Scotch Madras,—a fine woven washable fabric, showing the latest colors, and a wide range of new designs for the Fall Season.

Hand finished,—equal to custom work in every detail. Perfect cut.

Cuffs attached, or two pairs, detached,
$1.45 each;
Usual Price $2.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

Don't be afraid to study and grow bumps—no matter how irregular you can now get a Derby to fit them.

Our Automatic does it. $3.

For years we've studied how to get a silk hat that would hold up its head alongside any in the market, and yet sell for less.

$6 here now buys as good as is made, and the correct shapes.

Almost everybody has underwear that fits in some places. Our kind fits in all places.

$1 to $10 a garment.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
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Upholstery.

Point Arabe Lace Curtains, —extensive range of designs, —full size,—per pair, $6.50, $8.00 & $11.50.

Sash Curtains to match, $3.00 to $5.75 per pair.

Point Arabe Lace Bed Sets, —spread and pillow shams, $15.00 & $22.50 per set.

Imported Velour Portières, richly embroidered with antique gold, edged with heavy knotted tassel fringe. Colors:—Empire red or green, burgundy, terra-cotta, moss and ardoise, $25.00 per pair.

150 pairs, rich Satin Derby Portières,—50 inches wide, 3 yards long,—art colors, $7.50 per pair.

Estimates, samples and sketches for interior decorations and draping, submitted on application.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.

ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES, ONE PRICE, $3.50.

The W. L. Douglas shoes have a reputation which extends around the world. Their popularity has made a new era in shoe making, and in the shoe history of this country. With an experience of nearly a quarter of a century, I have made possible the fact that shoes can be made to sell as low as $3.50 and still possess the same material, workmanship, style, and durability to be found in those costing from $5 to $7. The result is I have 60 retail stores in the large cities, millions of wearers, and the largest $3.50 shoe business in the world.

I sell the young men, business men, lawyers, statesmen, physicians, mechanics, and all those who are looking for a shoe worth from $5 to $7 for $3.50. Do you wear them?

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

Fashion Keeps A Sharp Eye

on ladies' apparel, and we're always a little in advance of the fashion plates.

You'd have to look, not twice, but a dozen times to tell if our Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Jackets, Waists, etc., were not custom made.

New and exclusive colorings in Tailor-made Waists. Plaid and embroidered effects, stripes, etc., in Fisk, Clark & Flagg, and other high-grade makes, $5, $6, $7.50, & $8.50.

Camel's Hair Tailor-made Suits, special, $15.00.

Novelties in Golf Capes, Jackets, &c.

Ladies' Dep't at 13th St. store only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
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Near Chambers.

Loss of Appetite.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens the stomach and creates a good appetite for food.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

American Hosiery Co.,
Salesrooms, 108 Franklin St., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours.

Red, Blue, and Black stamps show relative qualities.

All the different weights and mixtures.

ASK FOR IT; TAKE NO OTHER.

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NEW FRENCH METHOD; SAMPLE MAILED, 35c., (half price;) Professor BERGER, 853 Broadway, New York: French lessons.

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Offer To-day in Their Cloak Dept. 3D FLOOR.

Women's Kersey Jackets.
New box reefer front, six pearl buttons, notched collar, side pockets, lined throughout with black taffeta,
$10

And

Women's Electric Seal Jackets,
Full box front, high storm collar, large revers correctly shaped, satin lined,
$29.75

Also assorted Waists and Tailor-made Suits and Evening Waists.

6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Registered Trade Mark.

FINE BLANKETS

There are none better than those made in this country and some of the best of them find their way to

"The Linen Store"

We have them extra wide, and others extra long, all cut singly and tastefully bound. Prices range as follows:

10-4 (single bed size), $3, 4, 4.50, 5, 6, 8, and $10 per pair.
11-4 (¾ or small double bed size), $3.50, 4, 5, 5.50, 6, 7.50, 10.00 up to $17.50 per pair.
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14-4 (extra double bed size), $12.50, 16.50, 18, 22.50, 25 per pair.

Crib blankets in all sizes. A large variety of other articles of bed clothing.

James McCutcheon & Co.
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"The lady thus addressed her spouse: 'What a mere dungeon is this house.'"—Couper.

Do you know a room is more cheerful or depressive by the colors chosen—cheerful and inspiring if the colors are harmonious, depressive and irritating if they are noisy and self-asserting, if "'tis jar and tumult and intestine war"?

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We are constantly devising new schemes of decoration, based on our knowledge of the old, but having a charming freshness and piquancy. Let us submit special designs and estimates for our furniture art, it is at factory prices, as you

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FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 15th STREET

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Singing Canary, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00; any singer not beating can be changed. Square brass cages, $1.00; larger, $1.50 and $2.00; all real brass, best quality. Birds and cages safe by express on receipt of price. Holden's (new) book on Birds, 136 pages, illustrated, all about singing, mating, food, care, selecting, and prices, by mail for 25 cts., stamps.

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240 6th Ave., bet. 15th and 16th Sts.

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Boston Symphony Orchestra. Gericke Sembrich Ternina Jackson Dohnanyi Hambourg Kneisel Adamowski and others.

A permanent Orchestra maintained solely for Concert performances.

Five Matinees.
Jan. 17, Feb. 21, March 21.

Five Evg. Concerts.
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Thursdays—Nov. 9, Dec. 14,
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Change of programme each performance.

Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or five evening concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; Boxes, $50 and $40, according to location.

Subscribers of last year may renew their subscriptions until Saturday, October 21st.

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Under the management of Daniel Frohman.
Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT
E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned
In Dumas's romance,
THE KING'S MUSKETEER
THE KING'S MUSKETEER
NEXT TUESDAY, the new play,
.....THE SONG OF THE SWORD.....
With E. H. SOTHERN...and...MISS HARNED.

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Charles Frohman presents
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WHIRL-I-GIG and "THE GIRL FROM MARTIN'S."
Also OLIO. Mats. Tuesday & Saturday.
Weber & Fields' All-Star Company includes
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SUNDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22D, AT 8:15.
Third Grand Sunday Concert at Popular Prices.
Soloists: Mlle. Olitzka, Miss Josephine Hartmann, Pianiste; Mr. Lempriere Pringle, and Mr. Ovide Musin, Violinist. Metropolitan House Orchestra, Conductor.....EMIL PAUR
Admission, 50c. Box Office now open.
Weber Piano used.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Second Piano Recital.
Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 21, at 3. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN THE RENOWNED PIANIST
Management Henry Wolfsohn.
Res. Seats, $1.50 & $1.00, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

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Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
A delightful picture of early New York.
WM. H. CRANE
PETER STUYVESANT GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

THE NEW YORK Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Sat'y. 2:15. & Promenade de Luxe, Broadway, 44-45 St.
MAN IN THE MOON JR.
The INCL. SAM BERNARD & FOUGERE.
Prom. de Luxe 8 to midn. Neapolitan Orchestra. Sunday Eve. Colossal Concert. Popular Prices.

CASINO Closed This Week for Renovation.
First Time Nxt. Mon. Evg. ALICE NIELSEN Opera Co. in The Singing Girl.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
R. C. Carton's Famous Comedy.
LORD and LADY ALGY.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
*** Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Denman Thompson and the Original Production,
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Prices, 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

BIJOU. 2D MONTH AND LAST 3 DAYS.
B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
IN PARADISE

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
CHING LING FOO
Gautier, Green & Friend, Monroe & Mack, Flynn.
Biograph: Yachts Rounding Stakeboat.

THE DEWEY, MATINEE TO-DAY.
East 14th St. Australian Burlesquers.
FULL OF MIRTH AND MELODY.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. WED. & SAT. EVGS. 8:15. Mats
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

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EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Koster & Bial's OUR NEW EUROPEAN ACTS ARE BIG HITS!
Vitagraph—Dewey and Depew.
Next Saturday Bargain Mat. 50c. all parts house.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

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Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—Held by the Enemy

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
The Great Hit. "Maedel Als Rekrut."

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Continuous Show. Filipino Swordsmen; Big-Headed Girl. Theatre—2 Co.'s.

HARLEM AT THE Op. House. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
WHITE HORSE TAVERN.
Next Week—"The Girl from Maxim's."

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
13th Day, Thursday, Oct. 19th
The Ramapo Handicap, The Fordham Highweight Handicap, and Four Other Races.
First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Conterno.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M. FIELD 50 CENTS

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Formerly Lyric.
Last Week. Last Sat. Mat. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S.
Monday, Oct. 23—Seats Ready.
Charles Frohman will present.
JULIA MARLOWE
In Clyde Fitch's New Play,
BARBARA FRIETCHIE, Girl.

EMPIRE THEATRE—B'way & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway.
LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN | Mats. Wed. & Saturday. THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S BIG PRODUCTION.
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.
Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Saturday.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St., n'r B'way
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Ev'gs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. Why Smith Left Home.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
No smoking or drinking at matinées.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
50c | Admission to Grand Promenade | 50c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BROS. BYRNE, In The NEW S BELLS.
Nxt wk—Blanche Walsh and Melbourne McDowell

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way.
Matinée Saturday. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Sat.
LAST WEEK.
THE GHETTO.
NEXT TUESDAY, OCT. 24,
Seats Ready Now. JULIA ARTHUR IN MORE THAN QUEEN.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. Robert Downing Edison Moving PICTURES.
15, 25, 50c.
Beaumont Sisters, Favor & Sinclair; 20 other stars.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. PATRICE & CO. CARON & HERBERT. GENARO & BAILEY.
30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Afts., 10c.

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Evgs., 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
AIDA.
Next Week—TANNHAUSER (in English)

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."